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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1986

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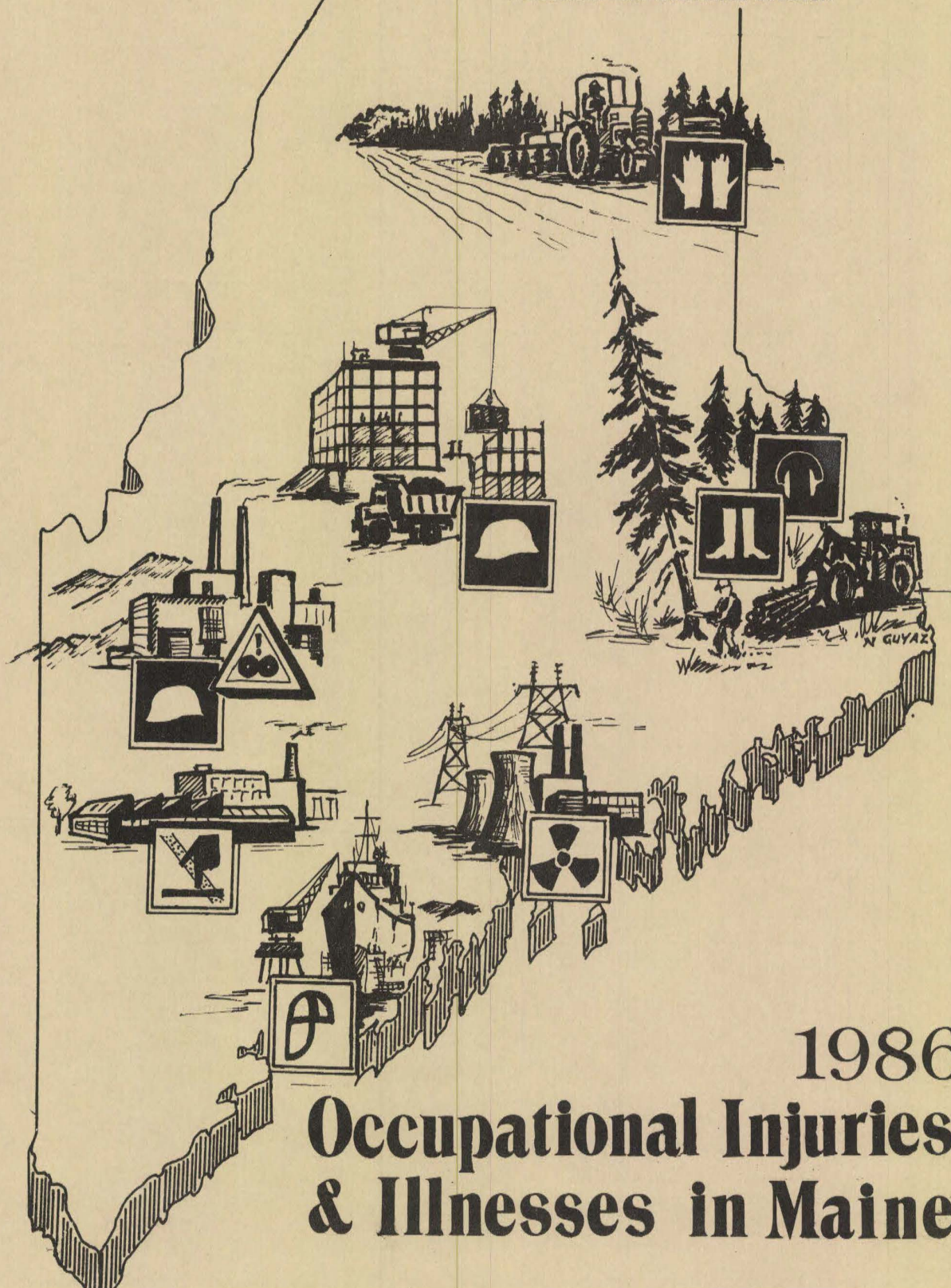
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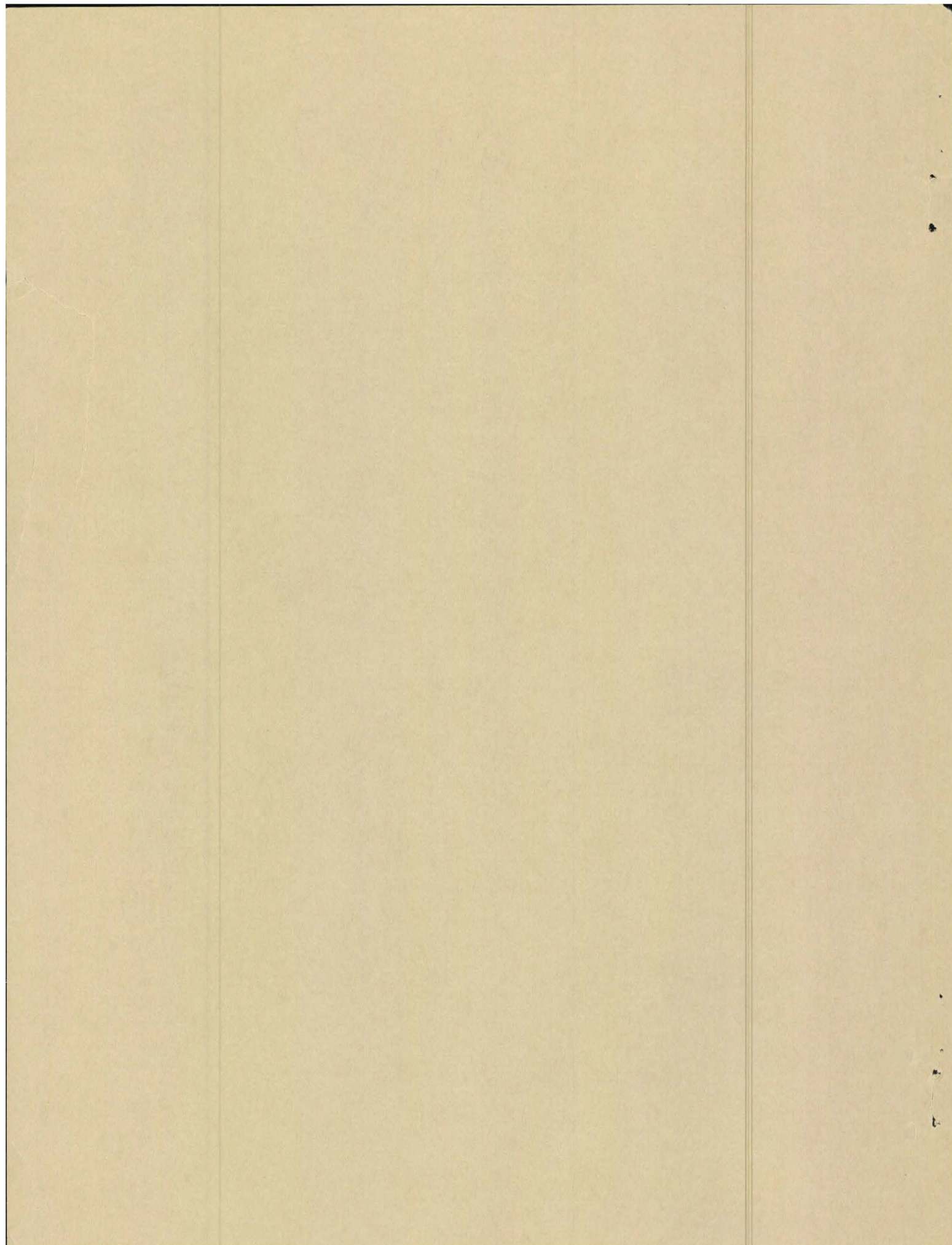
MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



1986
**Occupational Injuries
& Illnesses in Maine**



John R. McKernan, Jr.
Governor



John Fitzsimmons
Commissioner

James H. McGowan
Director

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND
ILLNESSES IN MAINE
1986

Prepared By:

Research & Statistics Division

William A. Peabody, Director

John L. Rioux, Assistant Director

Eric A. Cioppa, Statistician

Terry M. Hathaway, Secretary

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INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations that applied to most private employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under the OSH Act, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, all occupational illnesses, and those work-related injuries which involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid. It is hoped that keeping these records will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of maintaining safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics is the federal agency authorized under the Act to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. BLS created a federal/state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The recordkeeping system is designed to assist the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in establishing standards and identifying hazardous industries. The survey is intended to provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating state agencies with a statistical base. The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research and Statistics Division is the agency designated to collect, compile, and analyze the injury and illness data for the State of Maine. The results of this cooperative program are presented in this report.

I. 1986 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

-Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 12.9 cases for every 100 full-time workers in 1986. This statistic represents an increase of about 3 percent, compared to the 1985 total case incidence rate of 12.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

-On the average, in the private sector in Maine, about 1 in 8 suffered an occupational injury or illness during 1986. This statistic is unchanged from last year.

-There were approximately 41,100 occupational injuries and illnesses during 1986 of which slightly less than half, about 19,300, involved one or more lost workdays. This statistic represents an increase in total cases of about 3,000, or 8 percent, from 1985 to 1986.

-About 95 percent of all job-related injuries and illnesses in Maine during 1986 were injuries; only 5 percent were illnesses.

-There were approximately 39,100 injuries recorded in Maine in 1986, an increase of 7 percent, or about 2,500 more cases than 1985. The number of lost workdays due to occupational injuries decreased in 1986 by about 9,200, to 379,000 days lost. This figure was a decrease of 2 percent. On the national level, the number of injuries and illnesses was unchanged; the number of lost workdays increased by 1 percent.

-The estimated number of occupational illnesses increased by 27 percent to over 2,000 cases. The number of workdays lost due to illnesses increased by 12 percent, to approximately 31,500 days in 1986. The number of illnesses associated with repeated trauma increased by 36 percent. Five other illness categories increased in 1986, while one category decreased.

-In 1986 there were 410,500 lost workdays recorded, of which approximately 347,500 were days away from work and 63,000 were days of restricted work activity. These statistics mean that as a result of occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1986, there was a loss to Maine's private sector economy of 1,642 worker years of labor. This figure represents a modest decrease from 1985 when nearly 1,665 worker years were lost.

-On the average, each lost workday case in 1986 resulted in 21 workdays lost, down from last year's figure of 22 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday injury in 1986 involved an average of 21 lost workdays, while occupational illnesses accounted for 32 lost workdays per lost workday illness case.

-From 1985 to 1986, total case incidence rates increased for six industry divisions and decreased for two industry divisions. Agriculture (+46 percent), Finance (+22 percent) and Wholesale Trade (+18 percent) increased the most dramatically while Manufacturing (+6 percent) and Construction (+3 percent) had more moderate increases. Transportation (-17 percent) and Services (-16 percent) experienced decreases in their total case rate.

-Of the 45 Major Industry Groups for which rates were published in 1986, 20 groups experienced a lower total case incidence rate in 1986 than 1985, and 22 groups recorded increasing rates. One group was unchanged and two groups' incidence rates which were not published in 1985, were publishable in 1986.

II. WHAT IS AN INCIDENCE RATE?

The annual OSH survey collects data from a selected sample of Maine's private sector employers regarding their safety and health experience during the previous year. By simply examining the number of injuries and illnesses for different industries, meaningful comparisons would be impossible because of the various size workforces and different patterns of working hours. More information is needed than just the number of cases.

Therefore, in addition to the number of injuries, illnesses, and associated lost workdays, the survey asks for the total number of hours actually worked by all of the company's employees during the survey year. This figure, known as the number of exposure hours, allows the computation of the number of cases or lost workdays for every 100 full-time equivalent workers. The result, known as an incidence rate, permits year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons. The formula by which incidence rates are computed is as follows. (In all cases, the figure given as the incidence rate should be understood to represent the number of cases or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers.)

$$\text{INCIDENCE RATE} = (N \times 200,000) / \text{EH}$$

N= NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

EH= TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES IN ONE YEAR,
EXCLUDING VACATION & SICK TIME.

An example of the calculation of incidence rate follows:

<u>FIRM X</u>	<u>FIRM Y</u>
Number of cases=5	Number of cases=15
Number of employees=15	Number of employees=50
Hours worked per week=30	Hours worked per week=40
Weeks worked per year=50	Weeks worked per year=50
EH=15x30x50=22,500	EH=50x40x50=100,000
IR=5x200,000/22,500=44.4	IR=15x200,000/100,000=30.0

This example exhibits the usefulness of incidence rates. By just comparing the number of cases, it appears that Firm Y had a poorer safety record than Firm X. However by comparing incidence rates, which compares both firms at a common base, Firm Y actually has a better safety record.

An incidence rate can be calculated either for injuries or illnesses or for the sum of both. Within any of these categories rates can be identified for total cases, for lost workday cases, for nonfatal cases without lost workdays, for days away from work, for days of restricted work activity, or for total lost workdays. (For additional information regarding incidence rates, see Appendix E.)

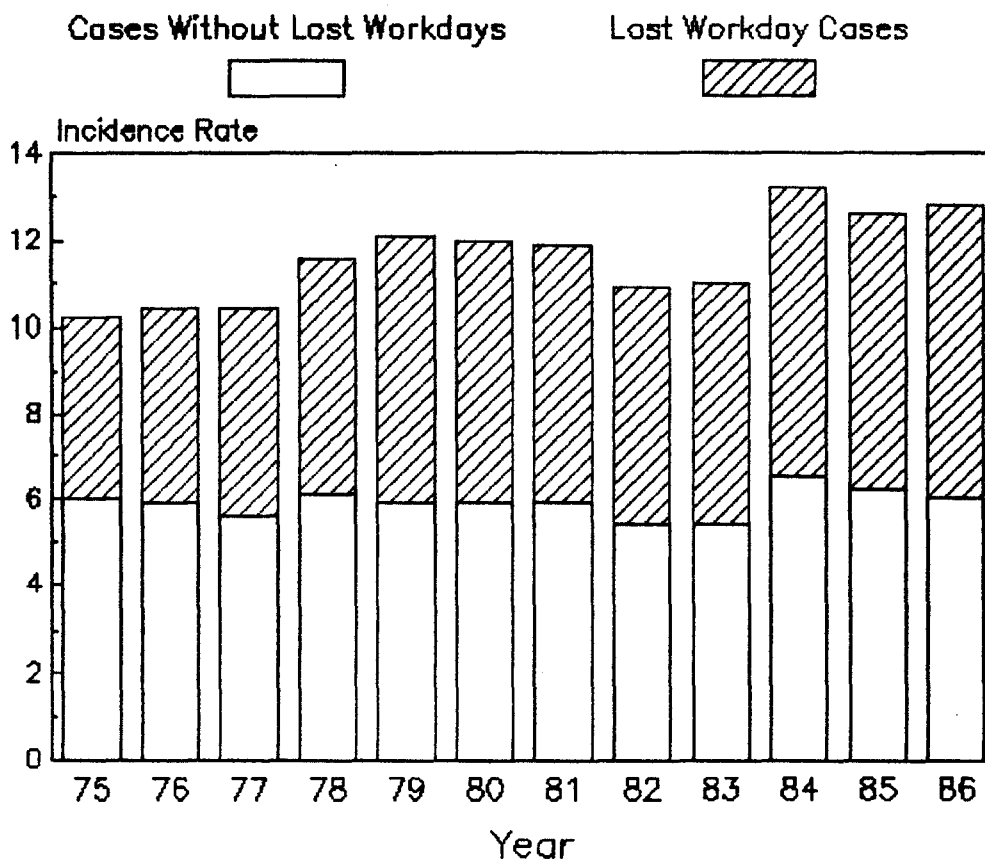
Survey year 1986 represents the fifteenth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This report examines trends and patterns in the information collected since 1975 in an effort to better analyze and interpret this year's results.

III. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES.

In 1986, in Maine's private sector, recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 12.9 cases for every 100 full-time workers. This all-industry total case incidence rate represents the experience of approximately 386,000 workers in Maine's private sector. Lost workday cases (those involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 6.0 cases per 100 workers. The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was 6.8.

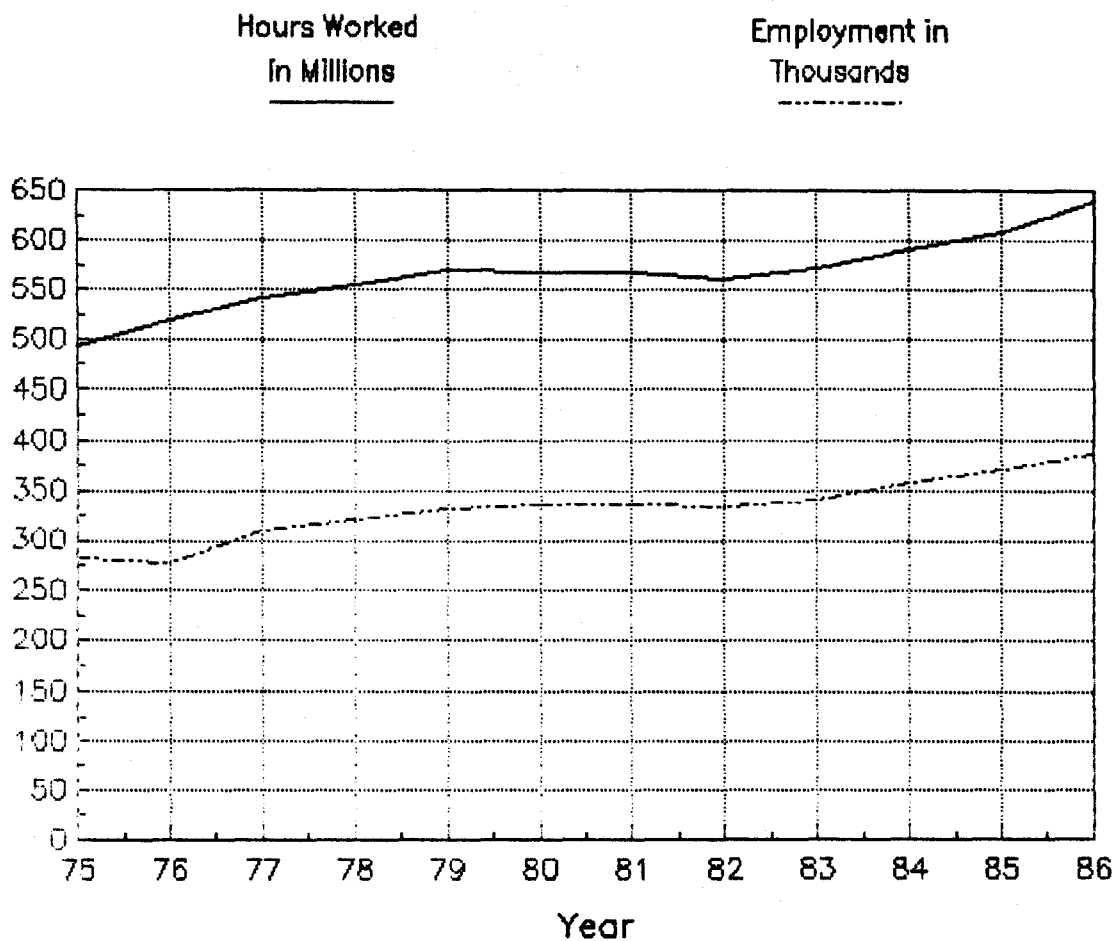
In 1986 the total case incidence rate increased by 3 percent to 12.9. This rate represents the second highest ever recorded in the State of Maine. Prior to 1984, the rate had remained within a relatively narrow range: between 10.3, which occurred in 1975, and 12.1, which occurred in 1979. In 1986 the lost workday case rate declined by 3 percent to 6.0 while the incidence rate for cases without lost workdays increased by 8 percent to 6.8. Both of these rates represent some of the highest rates in the fifteen years of the survey. (See Chart 1.)

Chart 1: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1975-1986.



Since 1982 the total hours worked and average annual employment have increased steadily each year, as shown in Chart 2. From 1985 to 1986, increases of about 5 percent in hours worked and 4 percent in employment were recorded in the private sector.

Chart 2: Total Hours Worked and Annual Average Employment, Maine, 1975-1986.



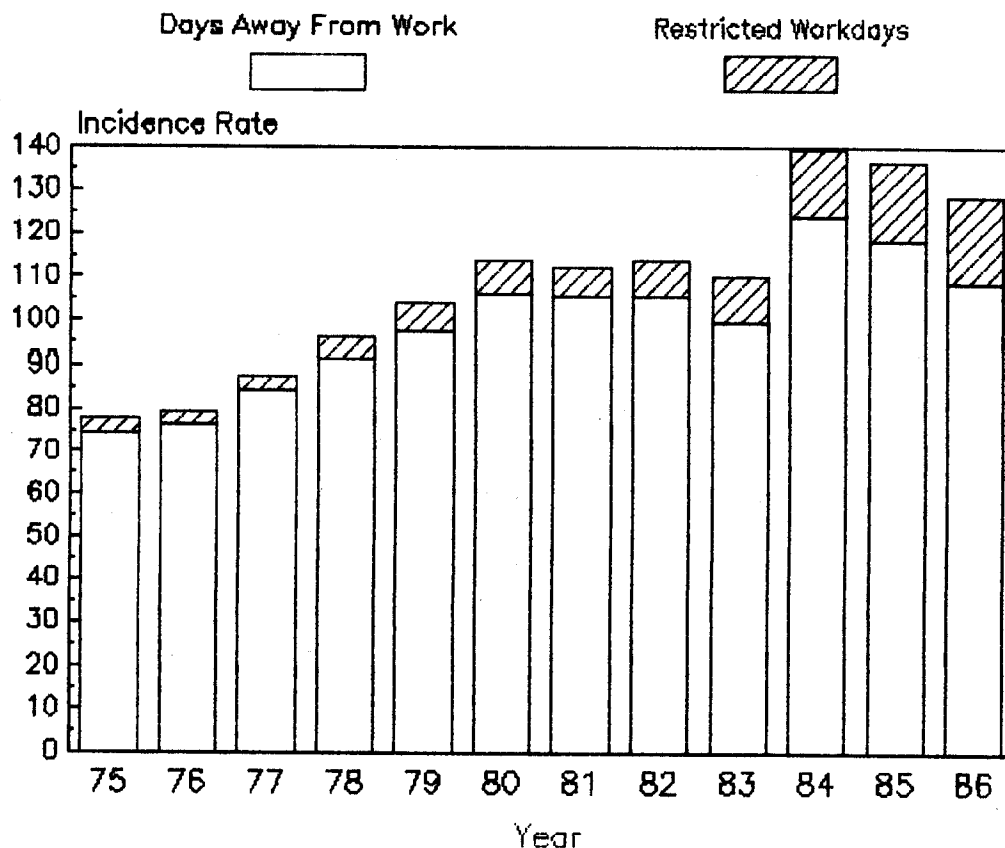
IV. LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES.

Lost workdays include days that an employee was totally absent from work, as well as days that an employee's work was restricted. Restrictions include a change to light duties, part time, a temporary transfer to another job, etc. Lost workdays do not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered. The incidence rate for total lost workdays in 1986 was 128.2 days for every 100 workers. This figure can be reduced to 108.5 days away from work, plus 19.7 days of restricted work activity.

The lost workday incidence rate nearly doubled between 1972 and 1980. The average yearly change was about 9 percent. After rising to an all time high in 1984 (139.4), the lost workday incidence rate has declined each of the last two years. The 1986 rate of 128.2 represents a decline of 6 percent from 1985 and an 8 percent decline from 1984.

Days away from work made up 85 percent of all lost workdays in 1986. In 1986 the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity rose by 7 percent. This rate has increased for eight of the last ten years.

Chart 3: Lost Workday Incidence Rates, by Category, Maine, 1975-1986.



V. OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

In 1986, Maine's private sector recorded 0.6 occupational illnesses per 100 workers. This figure represents an increase of 20 percent. The incidence rate of illnesses with lost workdays remained the same, 0.3 cases in 1986. The lost workday rate increased from 9.2 days in 1985, due to illness, to 9.8 days in 1986, an increase of 7 percent. In 1986, recordable occupational illnesses accounted for approximately 5 percent of all cases. This statistic represents a significant increase from last year, when illnesses represented 4 percent of all injury and illness cases. (See Text Table A.)

Text Table A: Illness Incidence Rates by Type and Incidence Rates of Lost Workdays due to Illness, Maine, 1974-1986.

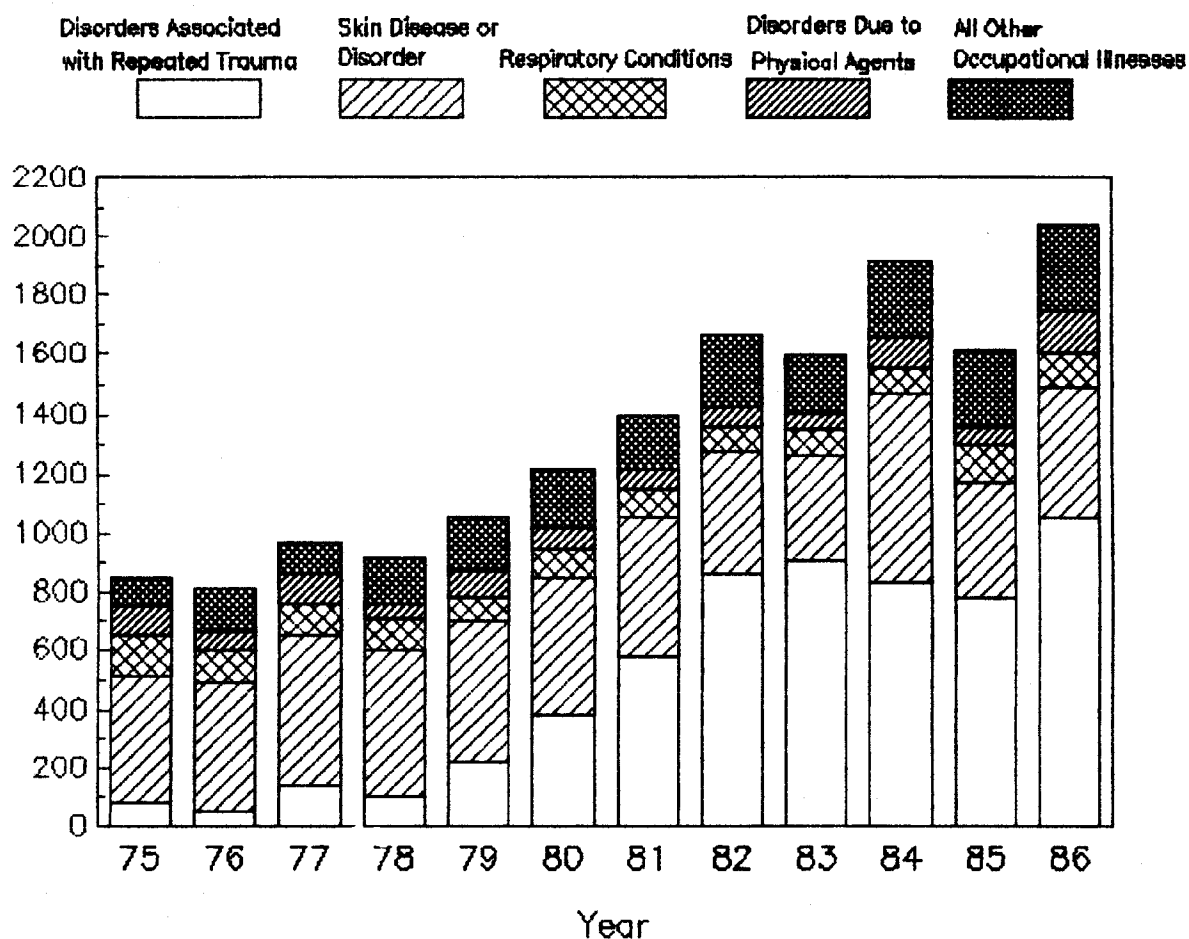
Survey Year	Incidence Rates			Percentage of All Cases That were Illnesses
	Total Illnesses	Lost Workday Illnesses	Lost Workdays due to Illness	
1974	0.3	0.1	1.5	3.0%
1975	0.3	0.1	2.5	3.4
1976	0.3	0.1	2.3	3.0
1977	0.4	0.2	3.2	3.4
1978	0.4	0.2	2.8	2.8
1979	0.4	0.2	3.0	3.1
1980	0.4	0.2	4.8	3.6
1981	0.5	0.3	5.9	4.1
1982	0.6	0.4	11.9	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	11.2	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	10.4	4.9
1985	0.5	0.3	9.2	4.2
1986	0.6	0.3	9.8	5.0

The estimated number of occupational illnesses increased from 1985 to 1986 by almost 27 percent, from approximately 1600 cases to over 2000 cases. (See Text Table B.) Of the seven illness categories, six reported increases: Disorders due to physical agents increased by over 150 percent, while poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials) increased by over 80 percent. Disorders associated with repeated trauma rose by 36 percent. This category now represents over 50 percent of all recorded occupational illnesses. The only illness category which decreased in 1986 was respiratory diseases due to toxic agents, which decreased by 12 percent.

Text Table B: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Category, Maine, 1985-86
Number of Illnesses

Category of Illness	1985	1986	% Change
Total all Categories	1610	2041	26.8%
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	779	1057	35.7%
Occupational skin diseases & disorders	397	433	9.1%
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	126	110	-12.7%
Disorders due to physical agents	57	143	150.9%
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	30	55	83.3%
Dust diseases of the lung	13	18	38.5%
All other occupational illnesses	206	225	9.2%

Chart 4: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1975-1986.



Note: "All Other Occupational Illnesses" includes Dust Diseases of the Lung, Systemic Poisoning, and other Occupational Illnesses (categories 7b, 7d, and 7g; see Glossary).

VI. INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. (See the Glossary.) Data are provided for eight industry divisions: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance and Services.

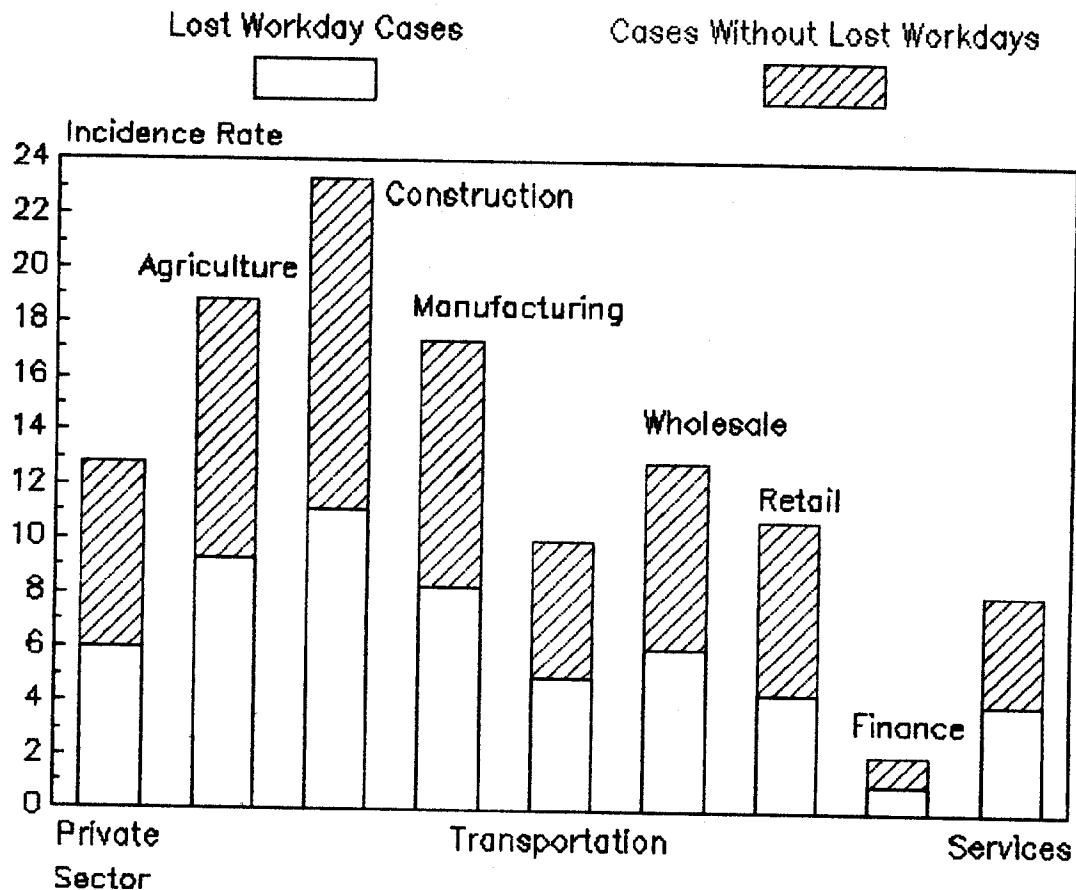
From 1985 to 1986, total case incidence rates increased for six industry divisions and decreased for two divisions, as shown in Text Table C. Agriculture increased by the largest amount, 46 percent, while Wholesale Trade and Finance were up by 18 percent and 22 percent respectively. This rate also increased by varying amounts for Construction (3 percent), Manufacturing (6 percent) and Retail Trade (9 percent). Transportation and Services were the only divisions which had a declining total case incidence rate, each declining by about 16 percent. (See Text Table C.)

Text Table C: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1985-1986.

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1985	1986	% Chg	1985	1986	% Chg	1985	1986	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	12.5	12.9	3.2%	6.2	6.0	-3.2%	6.4	6.8	6.3%
Agriculture (01-09)	13.0	19.0	46.2%	7.8	9.3	19.2%	5.2	9.5	82.7%
Construction (15-17)	22.6	23.3	3.1%	10.5	11.1	5.7%	12.2	12.2	0.0%
Manufacturing (20-39)	16.2	17.2	6.2%	8.5	8.3	-2.4%	7.7	9.0	16.9%
Transportation (40-41)	11.8	9.8	-16.9%	6.2	4.8	-22.6%	5.6	5.0	-10.7%
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	10.9	12.9	18.4%	5.1	6.1	19.6%	5.8	6.8	17.2%
Retail Trade (52-59)	9.9	10.8	9.1%	4.4	4.4	0.0%	5.5	6.4	16.4%
Finance (60-67)	1.8	2.2	22.2%	0.5	1.0	100.0%	1.3	1.2	-7.7%
Services (70-89)	9.8	8.2	-16.3%	4.8	4.2	-12.5%	5.0	4.1	-18.0%

All divisions, except Services, had higher incidence rates of cases without lost workdays than cases with lost workdays. In other words, seven divisions had more injuries without lost workdays than injuries with lost time. (See Chart 5.)

Chart 5: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Division, Maine, 1986.



Of the 8 divisions, 3 recorded a decrease in the lost workday case rate, with Transportation and Services recording the largest proportional decreases, decreasing by 23 percent and 12 percent respectively. The lost workday case rate fell by 2 percent for the Manufacturing Division. The 5 remaining divisions all increased in amounts ranging from 5 percent (Construction Division) to 100 percent (Finance Division).

The all-industry incidence rate for cases without lost workdays rose to 6.8 cases per 100 workers. Rates increased for 5 divisions, by amounts ranging from 16 percent (Retail Trade) to 83 percent (Agriculture). (See Text Table C.)

The private sector's incidence rate for lost workdays decreased slightly. However, rates for 4 divisions increased by various amounts, with Finance increasing by the greatest amount (252 percent). (See Text Table D.)

Text Table D: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1985-1986.

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Lost Workdays			= Days Away From Work +			Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1985	1986	% Chg	1985	1986	% Chg	1985	1986	% Chg
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	136.6	128.2	-6.1%	118.2	108.5	-8.2%	18.4	19.7	7.1%
Agriculture (01-09)	122.5	213.4	74.2%	116.2	205.8	77.1%	6.3	7.6	20.6%
Construction (15-17)	210.5	217.9	3.5%	197.6	202.9	2.7%	13.0	14.9	14.6%
Manufacturing (20-39)	203.7	198.2	-2.7%	164.6	150.6	-8.5%	39.1	47.6	21.7%
Transportation (40-49)	165.5	137.3	-17.0%	155.5	131.4	-15.5%	10.1	5.9	-41.6%
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	73.7	112.1	52.1%	65.4	107.3	64.1%	8.3	4.8	-42.2%
Retail Trade (52-59)	83.8	78.4	-6.4%	70.3	70.7	0.6%	13.4	7.7	-42.5%
Finance (60-67)	5.9	20.8	252.5%	5.5	18.3	232.7%	0.5	2.4	380.0%
Services (70-89)	110.1	72.6	-34.1%	105.1	66.0	-37.2%	5.0	6.6	32.0%

For the private sector, the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity increased by approximately 7 percent. Again the Finance Division recorded the largest proportional increase in this rate (380 percent). Three divisions, Transportation, Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade, had reductions in this rate.

One hypothesis that has widespread support states that changes in employment result in changes in safety experience, as measured by the various incidence rates. The intuitive assumption is that those workers with the least experience are involved in a proportionately high number of incidences. These newer workers are generally laid off first, leaving a more experienced, and supposedly safer, workforce behind. As a result, industries with declining employments tend to show a decrease in incidence rates while growing industries show an increase.

As shown in Text Table E, six divisions recorded increases in both employment and hours worked. (See page 14.)

Text Table E: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division, Maine, 1985-1986.

Industry (SIC)	Published Employment (in thousands)			Total Hours Worked (in millions)		
	1985	1986	% Chg	1985	1986	% Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	370.2	386.5	4.4%	609.3	640.5	5.1%
Agriculture (01-09)	3.4	3.7	8.8%	5.7	6.2	8.8%
Construction (15-17)	23.5	26.9	14.5%	42.0	49.5	17.9%
Manufacturing (20-39)	105.8	103.8	-1.9%	195.1	197.0	1.0%
Transportation (40-49)	19.4	19.4	0.0%	35.3	35.3	0.0%
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	21.8	22.9	5.1%	41.9	44.1	5.3%
Retail Trade (52-59)	86.2	92.9	7.8%	121.7	132.7	9.0%
Finance (60-67)	20.5	22.4	9.3%	34.5	38.5	11.6%
Services (70-89)	89.7	94.5	5.4%	133.2	137.0	2.9%

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research

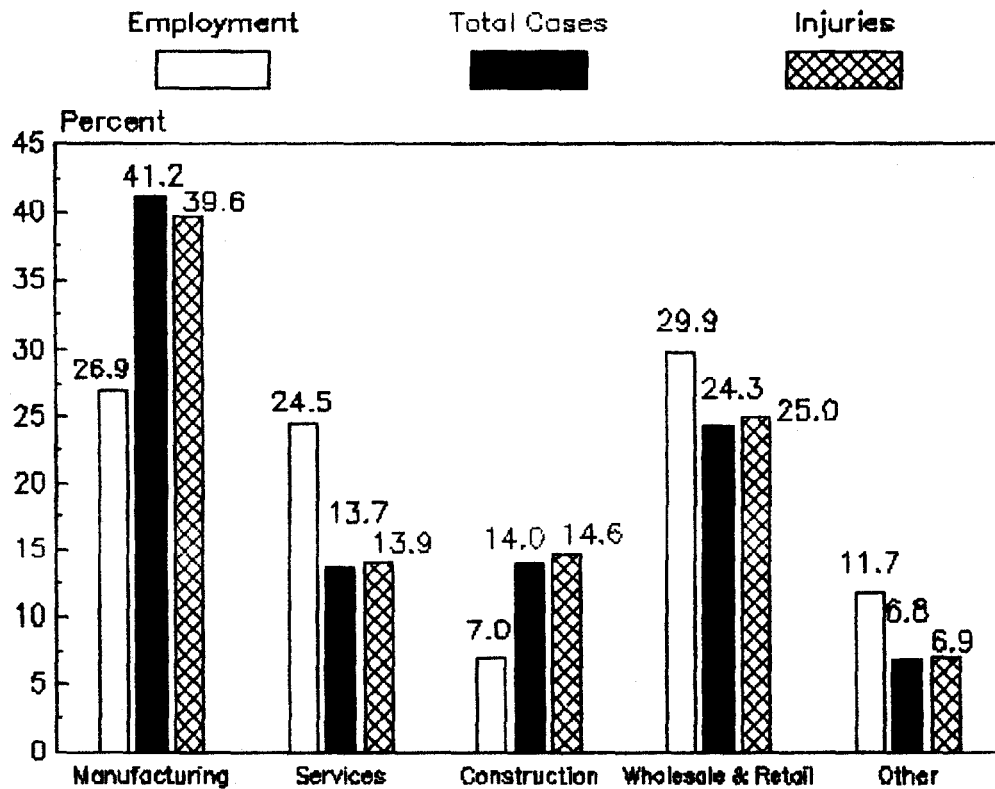
The Manufacturing Industry had the greatest share of total employment, about 27 percent, while recording about 40 percent of all cases and about three quarters of all illnesses. Retail Trade and Services were just the opposite, with each containing over a fifth of total employment, yet each possessed less than one fifth of the total cases. (See Text Table F and Chart 6.)

Text Table F: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses, by Industry Division, Maine, 1986.

Industry (SIC)	Percent Distribution			
	Published Employment	Total Cases	Total Injuries	Total Illnesses
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture (01-09)	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.1
Construction (15-17)	7.0	14.0	14.6	2.5
Manufacturing (20-39)	26.9	41.2	39.6	73.5
Transportation (40-49)	5.0	4.2	4.4	1.0
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.9	6.9	7.0	5.1
Retail Trade (52-59)	24.0	17.4	18.0	5.1
Finance (60-67)	5.7	1.1	1.0	2.0
Services (70-89)	24.5	13.7	13.9	9.7

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research

Chart 6: Percent Distribution by Division, of Employment, Total Cases and Injuries, Maine, 1986.



From 1981 to 1986, division-level incidence rates for total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays are shown on Charts 7, 8, and 9. Clearly, Construction and Manufacturing are Maine's most hazardous industries, with rates consistently above all other divisions. Similarly, the Finance Industry has remained the least hazardous during the entire period. The other divisions generally experienced incidence rates between that of the Finance Industry and the private sector.

CHART 7: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES, by INDUSTRY, MAINE, 1981-1986.

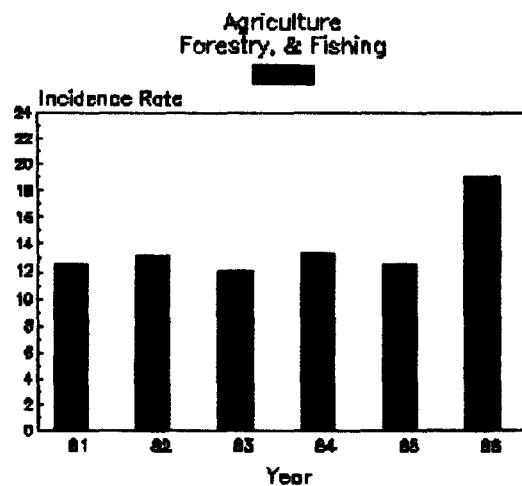
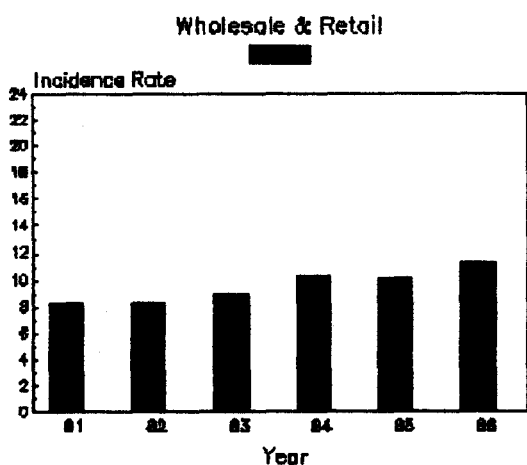
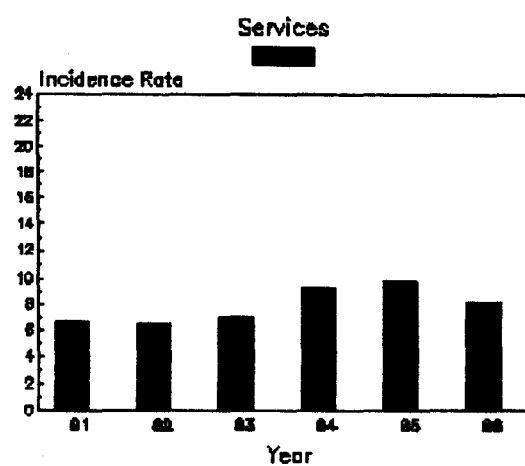
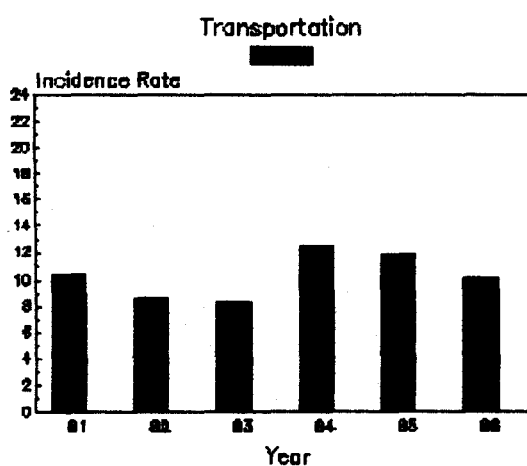
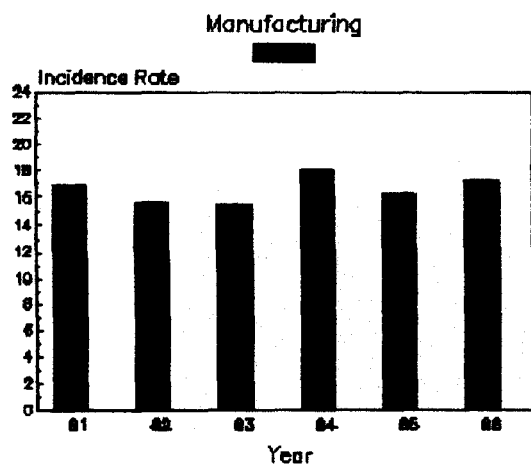


CHART 8: LOST WORKDAY CASE INCIDENCE RATES, by INDUSTRY, MAINE, 1981-1986.

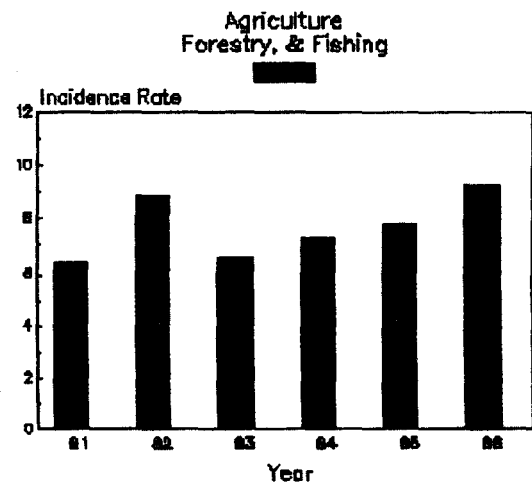
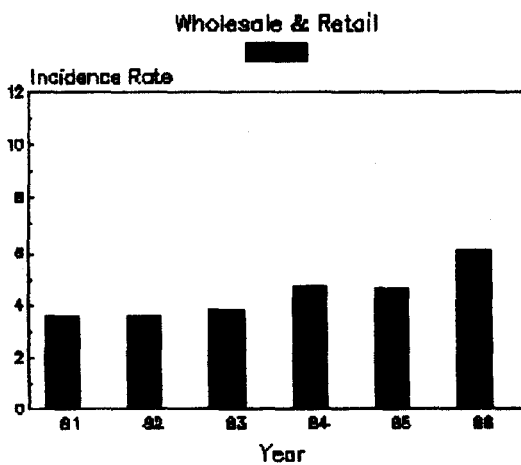
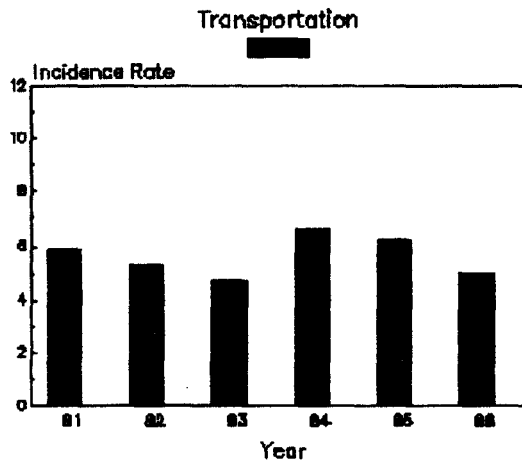
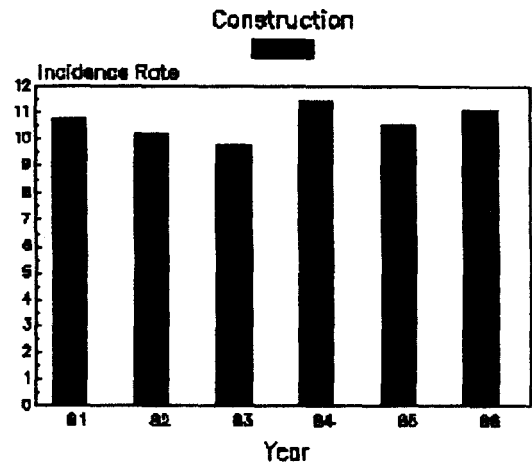
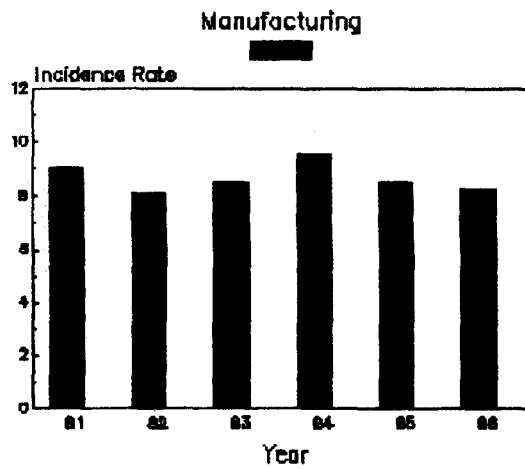
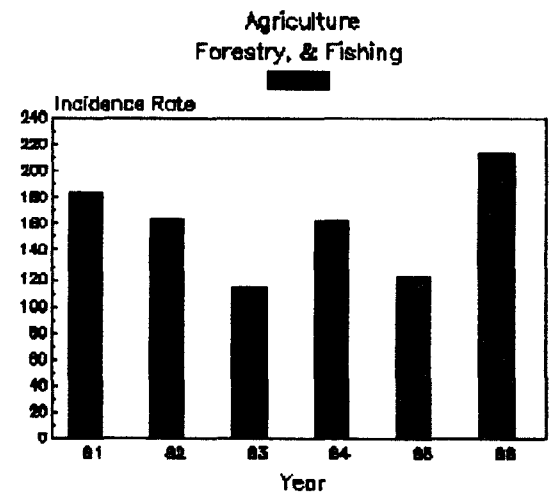
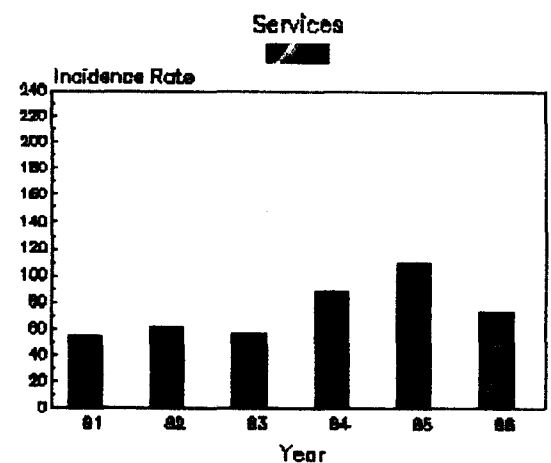
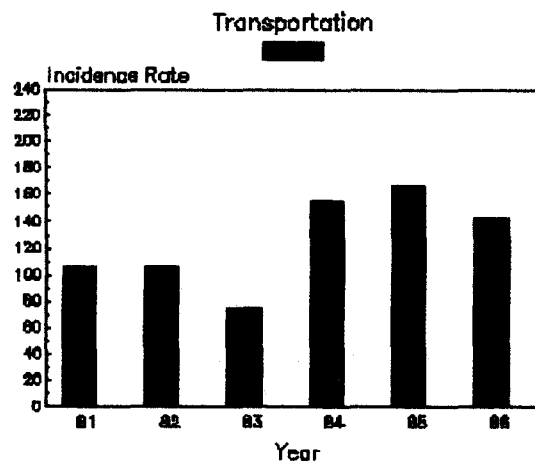
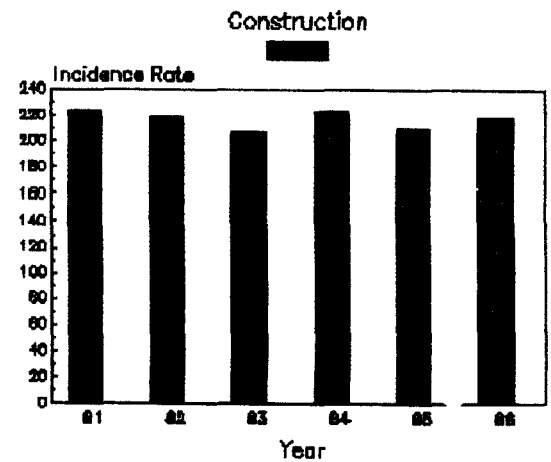
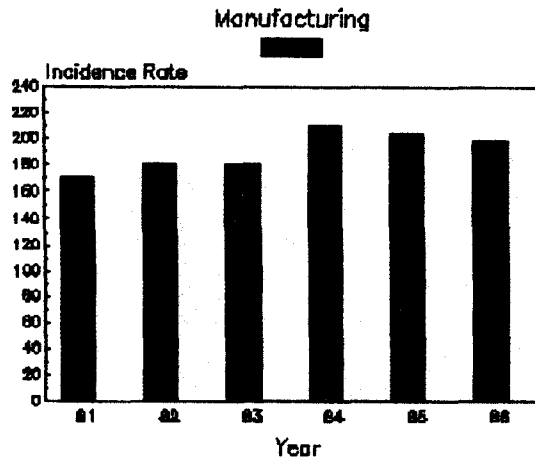


CHART 9: LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES, by INDUSTRY, MAINE, 1981-1986.



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING INDUSTRY

.....experienced a 46 percent increase in the total case incidence rate from 1985 to 1986; the rate for lost workdays increased by 74 percent.

As noted in the Technical Notes in Appendix A, the OSH Survey does not include agricultural employers with fewer than 11 workers.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

.....experienced a modest increase in 3 incidence rates: total cases, lost workday cases, and lost workdays.

.....remained the division with the highest total case incidence rate and possessed a lost workday incidence rate significantly higher than that of the private sector as a whole.

.....represented about 7 percent of the private sector employment, yet recorded about 14 percent of all injuries in 1986.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

.....remained the largest division, with about 27 percent of the private sector's employment.

.....again experienced a disproportionate share of cases by recording about 40 percent of all injuries and about 3 quarters of all illnesses.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

.....exhibited a decrease of 17 percent in the total case rate. The lost workday rate rose by 17 percent.

WHOLESALE TRADE INDUSTRY

.....recorded an increase in the total case rate, up 18 percent from 1985 to 1986, with the number of lost workdays increasing by nearly 52 percent.

RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRY

.....experienced an increase in the total case rate of 9 percent; lost workdays declined 6 percent.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

.....again the "safest" division in 1986, with the lowest incidence rates of any division. However, the division experienced the largest proportional increase of the 8 divisions in the total case rate, an increase of 22 percent. The lost workday case was up 100 percent; the lost workdays were up 253 percent.

.....had the lowest proportion of injuries and illnesses, about 1 percent of all cases.

SERVICES INDUSTRY

.....experienced a decrease in the total case rate and recorded the highest decrease in the lost workday rate, down 34 percent.

VII. ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1986, there were 45 Major Industry Groups (identified by 2-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates are published. Of these, 22 groups recorded greater total case incidence rates in 1986 than in 1985, while 20 groups experienced declining rates. One group was unchanged and 2 groups' incidence rates were not publishable in 1985.

Of these 45 publishable industry groups, the General Building Contractors (SIC 15) experienced the private sector's greatest total case incidence rate, 29.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or about 1 case for every 3 workers. The lowest total case rate was Legal Services (SIC 81), with 1.4 cases per 100 workers, or slightly more than 1 case per 100 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 21 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly, a difference exists in the safety experience among various groups.

In 1986, there were 16 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry average (in 1985 there were 14 above-average groups out of the 43 publishable groups that year). SIC 52, Building Hardware & Garden Supplies, which had a below average rate in 1985, placed 13th among the 45 publishable groups; SIC 51 Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods placed 16th in 1986 and was below average in 1985. (See Text Table G.) SIC 79 Amusement & Recreation Service, which had an above average rate in 1985, had an incidence rate which was below the private sector rate in 1986.

The 16 groups with above average total case rates include some from every division except Finance and Services. Together, these 16 groups accounted for nearly 33 percent of 1986's total private sector employment, but they experienced about 57 percent of all recordable cases.

The groups with the highest incidence rates deserve closer attention. Four groups (General Building Contractors SIC 15, Food & Kindred Products SIC 20, Lumber & Wood Products SIC 24, and Transportation Equipment SIC 37) recorded total case rates in 1986 that were more than twice the all-industry average. These four groups together represented only about 11 percent of private sector employment but recorded about 25 percent of all injuries and illnesses in 1986. In other words, these four hazardous groups have such a strong influence on these figures that an incidence rate computed for all industries except these four groups would be about 15 percent lower than if they were included.

Text Table H is a similar ranking of the 17 above-average industry groups in terms of lost workday incidence rates. Lumber & Wood Products had the highest rate with a lost workday rate of 345.6 per 100 workers, which is over two and one-half times the private sector average of 128.2 per 100 workers.

Text Table G: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	-	-	12.5	12.9	6.2	6.0	136.6	128.2
General Building Contractors	15	3	1	25.1	29.3	11	14.2	213.9	250.9
Lumber & Wood Products	24	2	2	28.2	26.7	16.1	15.4	390.5	345.6
Transportation Equipment	37	**	3	**	25.9	**	11.1	**	258.5
Food & Kindred Products	20	1	4	30.2	25.6	14.0	11.1	246.6	228.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	7	5	19.1	21.8	9.4	10.2	271.0	189.6
Agricultural Production	01-02	12	6	14.7	21.7	9.3	12.8	86.0	141.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	4	7	24.3	20.5	10.7	10.6	203.4	202.2
Special Trade Contractors	17	6	8	20.1	20.2	9.9	9.2	211.1	200.4
Fabricated Metal Products	34	10	9	16.6	19.8	6.6	8.3	155.1	217.0
Trucking & Warehousing	42	5	10	20.8	17.7	11.3	9.4	334.5	342.5
Food Stores	54	13	11	14.0	15.9	5.5	6.6	110.5	169.1
Textile Mill Products	22	14	12	13.7	15.5	7.3	6.9	170.8	200.5
Building Hardware & Garden Supplies	52	#	13	8.8	15.4	4.2	6.6	54.4	80.7
Machinery Except Electrical	35	9	14	17.7	14.7	6.5	4.7	138.1	120.6
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	11	15	15.8	14.5	7.8	7.0	170.3	198.9
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	#	16	12.3	14.4	6.2	7.3	101.4	128.7

Industry Groups whose 1985 total case incidence rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.

** Industry Groups whose rates were not publishable in 1985.

Text Table H: Lost Workday Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	128.2
Lumber & Wood Products	24	345.6
Trucking & Warehousing	42	342.5
Transportation Equipment	37	258.5
General Building Contractors	15	250.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	228.3
Fabricated Metal Products	34	217.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	212.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	202.2
Textile Mill Products	22	200.5
Special Trade Contractors	17	200.4
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	198.9
Leather & Leather Products	31	189.6
Food Stores	54	169.1
Paper & Allied Products	26	149.2
Agricultural Production	01-02	141.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	36	133.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	128.7

If injuries alone are considered, there are 16 groups whose 1986 total case rates exceeded the private sector rate. Of these, two groups, General Building Contractors, SIC 15 and Lumber and Wood Products, SIC 24 experienced injury rates more than double the all-industry average rate. (See Text Table I.)

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY -----	SIC ---	Total Cases ----
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	12.2
General Building Contractors	15	28.9
Lumber & Wood Products	24	26.0
Food & Kindred Products	20	23.2
Transportation Equipment	37	22.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	20.3
Special Trade Contractors	17	20.1
Fabricated Metal Products	34	19.2
Trucking & Warehousing	42	17.6
Leather & Leather Products	31	17.1
Food Stores	54	15.8
Building Hardware & Garden Supplies	52	15.2
Textile Mill Products	22	14.8
Machinery Except Electrical	35	13.9
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	13.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	13.2
Agricultural Production	01-02	12.8

As shown in Text Table J, 11 groups recorded total case incidence rates, for occupational illnesses, that exceed the all-industry rate. The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses, Leather and Leather Products, SIC 31 experienced illnesses almost 8 times the all-industry rate. Of the 11 groups which exceeded the all-industry rate, only 2, Miscellaneous Services, SIC 89 and Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods, SIC 51 were not within the manufacturing division.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY -----	SIC ---	Total Cases -----
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	0.6
Leather & Leather Products	31	4.7
Transportation Equipment	37	3.0
Food & Kindred Products	20	2.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	36	1.9
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	1.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	1.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	0.9
Machinery Except Electrical	35	0.8
Lumber & Wood Products	24	0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	34	0.7
Miscellaneous Services	89	0.7

VIII. INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE.

The incidence rates for different size firms vary. Generally, small firms with 1 to 10 employees have a low total case incidence rate, while medium size firms, with 50 to 249 employees, have the highest incidence rate. In 1986 small firms with 1 to 3 employees, as well as large firms of 1,000+ employees, had the greatest percentage increase in their incidence rates. (See Text Table K.)

TEXT TABLE K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1985-1986.

Number of Employees	Incidence	Incidence	% Chg
	Rate	Rate	
	1985	1986	
All Sizes	12.5	12.9	3.2%
1-3	1.9	5.5	189.5%
4-10	6.1	5.7	-6.6%
11-19	10.3	9.6	-6.8%
20-49	12.8	13.0	1.6%
50-99	17.2	17.0	-1.2%
100-249	18.7	18.5	-1.1%
250-499	13.9	14.0	0.7%
500-999	10.8	10.4	-3.7%
1000+	9.8	13.3	35.7%

IX. MAINE COMPARED TO OTHER STATES AND TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1986, the total case incidence rate in Maine was about 63 percent greater than in the United States as a whole, the lost workday case rate was greater by about 67 percent, and the incidence rate for lost workdays was greater by nearly 95 percent. For every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the comparable national rates. (See Text Table L.)

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1986.

Survey Year	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workdays			
	Maine		United States		Maine		United States		Maine		United States	
	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	0.9%	11.0	0.9%	4.1	5.1%	3.4	3.0%	71.8	24.7%	53.3	11.3%
1974	10.9	-4.4%	10.4	-5.5%	4.1	0.0%	3.5	2.9%	70.1	-2.4%	54.6	2.4%
1975	10.3	-5.5%	9.1	-12.5%	4.2	2.4%	3.3	-5.7%	77.6	10.7%	56.1	2.7%
1976	10.4	1.0%	9.2	1.1%	4.5	7.1%	3.5	6.1%	79.2	2.1%	60.5	7.8%
1977	10.4	0.0%	9.3	1.1%	4.8	6.7%	3.8	8.6%	87.7	10.7%	61.6	1.8%
1978	11.7	12.5%	9.4	1.1%	5.5	14.6%	4.1	7.9%	96.0	9.5%	63.5	3.1%
1979	12.1	3.4%	9.5	1.1%	6.2	12.7%	4.3	4.9%	104.2	8.5%	67.7	6.6%
1980	12.0	-0.8%	8.7	-8.4%	6.1	-1.6%	4.0	-7.0%	113.7	9.1%	65.2	-3.7%
1981	11.9	-0.8%	8.3	-4.6%	6.0	-1.6%	3.8	-5.0%	112.5	-1.1%	61.7	-5.4%
1982	10.9	-8.4%	7.7	-7.2%	5.5	-8.3%	3.5	-7.9%	114.0	1.3%	58.7	-4.9%
1983	11.0	0.9%	7.6	-1.3%	5.6	1.8%	3.4	-2.9%	110.1	-3.4%	58.5	-0.3%
1984	13.2	20.0%	8.0	5.3%	6.7	19.6%	3.7	8.8%	139.4	26.6%	63.4	8.4%
1985	12.5	-5.3%	7.9	-1.3%	6.2	-7.5%	3.6	-2.7%	136.6	-2.0%	64.9	2.4%
1986	12.9	3.2%	7.9	unch.	6.0	-3.2%	3.6	unch.	128.2	-6.1%	65.8	1.4%

This disparity also exists at the division level. In 1986, all of the Industry Divisions experienced higher rates in Maine than in the United States. In Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade, Maine's total case rates greatly exceeded the national rates by about 65 percent and 79 percent respectively.

Why are Maine's incidence rates so much higher? One possible reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix, i.e., the distribution of total employment into various industries. Obviously, if Maine's private sector had a higher proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than did the nation as a whole, the all-industry rate for Maine would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparison between states or between a state and the nation. Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area (Maine, in this case) on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared (the United States). A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

This adjustment has the effect of reducing Maine's total case rate by about 9 percent, the lost workday case rate by about 7 percent, and the rate for lost workdays by about 10 percent. These adjusted rates still exceed the equivalent national rates, but by less than the unadjusted rates. In most cases, SIM adjusting Maine's division level rates acts to bring them closer to the national rates. In most cases the adjusted rates remain greater than the equivalent national rates. (See Text Table M.)

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rates for Maine adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, and for the United States, by Industry Division, 1986.

Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers									
Industry (SIC)	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	12.9	11.7	7.9	6.0	5.6	3.6	128.2	115.8	65.8
Construction (15-17)	23.3	22.6	15.2	11.1	10.7	6.9	217.9	214.0	134.5
Manufacturing (20-39)	17.2	16.0	10.4	8.3	7.2	4.7	198.2	174.8	85.2
Transportation (40-49)	9.8	9.2	8.6	4.8	4.4	4.8	137.9	120.6	102.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	12.9	12.7	7.2	6.1	5.9	3.6	112.1	109.6	62.5
Retail Trade (52-59)	10.8	10.5	7.5	4.4	4.2	3.2	78.4	76.0	50.5
Finance (60-67)	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	20.8	25.2	17.1
Services (70-89)	8.2	7.7	5.4	4.2	3.9	2.5	72.6	65.6	43.0

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	12.9	6.0	5.5	108.5	128.2	6.8
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	19.0	9.3	9.1	205.8	213.4	9.3
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	21.7	12.8	12.4	132.4	141.6	8.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	23.3	11.1	10.9	202.9	217.9	12.2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	29.3	14.2	13.7	229.2	250.9	15.1
General Contractors-Residential	152	24.2	12.5	11.8	219.3	247.6	11.8
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	37.1	16.9	16.8	253.6	266.1	20.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	20.5	10.6	10.5	193.1	202.2	9.8
Highway & Street Construction	161	21.3	10.8	10.8	181.2	187.8	10.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	20.2	9.2	9.0	188.1	200.4	11.0
Electrical Work	173	20.4	9.6	9.5	161.6	170.3	10.8
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	19.6	9.0	8.8	226.3	234.9	10.6
MANUFACTURING	20-39	17.2	8.3	7.0	150.6	198.2	9.0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	25.6	11.1	10.6	200.2	228.3	14.4
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	22.2	9.9	9.5	144.6	162.5	12.3
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	26.5	11.1	9.3	135.5	159.9	15.4
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	15.5	6.9	6.1	170.2	200.5	8.6
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	13.0	6.4	6.1	147.2	165.6	6.6
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	10.8	6.6	5.5	162.2	212.1	4.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	26.7	15.4	14.1	287.0	345.6	11.3
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	20.3	14.0	13.5	422.0	453.3	6.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	29.1	16.0	15.1	309.0	341.8	13.0
Misc Wood Products	249	30.0	16.1	13.7	193.5	312.3	13.8
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	9.7	4.7	3.0	101.9	149.2	5.0
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	9.9	4.7	3.0	109.4	159.2	5.2

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	8.0	3.6	3.6	73.1	87.0	4.4
Newspapers	271	8.8	3.5	3.5	36.3	40.4	5.3
Commercial Printing	275	9.7	4.8	4.7	131.7	161.3	4.9
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	14.5	7.0	6.4	169.9	198.9	7.5
Misc Plastic Products	307	14.0	6.5	6.1	158.0	190.0	7.4
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	21.8	10.2	8.9	149.9	189.6	11.6
Footware Except Rubber	314	20.3	9.4	8.3	127.6	163.8	10.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	19.8	8.3	7.9	191.0	217.0	11.6
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	14.7	4.7	4.3	82.8	120.6	10.0
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	9.7	5.1	4.6	100.2	133.0	4.6
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	6.4	4.1	3.6	77.4	105.9	2.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	25.9	11.1	6.9	121.1	258.5	14.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	9.8	4.8	4.7	131.4	137.3	5.0
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	17.7	9.4	9.3	332.1	342.5	8.4
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	17.9	9.4	9.4	351.1	362.2	8.5
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.4	1.1	0.9	20.2	21.2	1.4
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	8.9	3.2	3.2	36.6	38.5	5.8
Electric Services	491	8.4	2.7	2.7	18.6	20.0	5.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	11.3	4.8	4.6	79.8	86.8	6.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	12.9	6.1	5.8	107.3	112.1	6.8
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	11.6	5.0	4.6	93.9	96.6	6.6
Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts	501	9.6	4.3	3.5	102.3	103.1	5.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	6.6	3.2	3.0	71.8	74.6	3.4
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	14.4	7.3	7.1	121.6	128.7	7.1
Groceries and Related Products	514	17.8	9.5	9.5	181.1	184.5	8.4
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	519	6.3	4.3	4.3	45.3	52.6	2.0

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	10.8	4.4	4.2	70.7	78.4	6.4
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	15.4	6.6	5.7	72.3	80.7	8.8
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	13.7	5.3	5.1	84.6	90.8	8.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	10.3	4.4	4.3	99.0	107.9	5.9
FOOD STORES	54	15.9	6.6	6.6	160.3	169.1	9.3
Grocery Stores	541	16.5	6.8	6.8	166.6	176.7	9.6
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	11.5	4.7	4.5	56.7	59.1	6.8
New & Used Car Dealers	551	15.3	6.6	6.3	89.9	93.0	8.8
Gasoline Service Stations	554	4.3	1.6	1.0	10.3	10.9	2.6
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	5.9	1.5	1.5	8.3	8.7	4.4
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	5.7	2.0	1.9	18.6	37.1	3.7
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	9.2	3.4	3.3	34.5	39.0	5.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	8.6	4.0	3.9	63.8	78.3	4.6
Drug Stores	591	3.6	2.1	2.1	56.3	62.8	1.4
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	12.3	5.1	5.1	74.4	74.4	7.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	2.2	1.0	1.0	18.3	20.8	1.2
BANKING	60	1.6	0.7	0.7	18.0	19.0	0.9
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	0.9	0.4	0.3	9.3	10.7	0.5
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61	1.6	0.2	0.2	7.1	7.1	1.4
INSURANCE	63	3.5	1.9	1.9	20.2	23.6	1.6
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3
REAL ESTATE	65	2.7	0.9	0.9	33.7	43.1	1.7
SERVICES	70-89	8.2	4.2	3.9	66.0	72.6	4.1
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	6.2	2.8	2.7	41.6	42.2	3.5
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	7.8	3.5	3.3	51.7	52.5	4.3

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	2.5	1.9	1.7	49.0	57.7	0.6
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	7.8	4.2	4.1	56.4	58.8	3.6
Misc. Business Services	739	9.2	3.9	3.9	32.9	33.8	5.3
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	10.5	4.9	4.4	62.1	65.5	5.6
Automotive Repair Shops	753	11.1	5.3	4.8	62.4	65.9	5.8
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	7.7	4.4	4.2	47.3	52.5	3.3
Misc. Amusement & Recreation Services	799	14.3	8.1	7.7	92.7	104.5	6.2
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	11.1	6.0	5.6	105.4	114.1	5.1
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	17.0	10.5	10.3	203.9	219.0	6.5
Hospitals	806	9.2	4.8	4.2	77.6	85.4	4.4
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.4	0.8	0.4	8.0	40.4	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	7.9	3.0	2.9	40.5	43.4	4.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.3	3.3	2.9	34.6	40.3	4.0
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2.0	0.7	0.6	16.1	17.7	1.3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	4.7	1.2	1.2	8.4	10.7	3.5

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 2

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	12.2	5.7	5.3	101.9	118.4	6.5
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	18.3	9.3	9.1	205.6	213.2	8.9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	12.8	12.4	12.4	132.4	141.6	8.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	23.1	11.1	10.8	202.5	216.8	12.0
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	28.9	14.0	13.6	228.9	250.6	14.9
General Contractors-Residential	152	23.7	12.2	11.6	218.8	247.0	11.5
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	37.0	16.9	16.8	253.6	266.1	20.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	20.3	10.5	10.4	191.7	197.8	9.8
Highway & Street Construction	161	21.2	10.7	10.7	180.9	187.5	10.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	20.1	9.2	9.0	187.8	200.1	10.9
Electrical Work	173	20.4	9.6	9.5	161.6	170.3	10.8
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	19.4	9.0	8.7	225.9	234.4	10.4
MANUFACTURING	20-39	15.7	7.5	6.4	135.0	173.4	8.2
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	23.2	10.0	9.6	176.2	200.3	13.2
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	21.0	9.4	9.1	141.0	155.2	11.5
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	21.2	8.6	7.3	102.6	113.4	12.6
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	14.8	6.6	5.8	167.7	197.6	8.3
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	12.6	6.2	5.9	145.7	164.2	6.4
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	9.7	5.9	4.9	131.6	167.6	3.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	26.0	15.0	13.8	276.7	330.7	11.0
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	20.3	14.0	13.5	422.0	453.3	6.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	28.9	15.8	14.9	301.1	333.9	13.0
Misc Wood Products	249	28.3	15.3	12.9	176.5	281.1	13.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	9.4	4.6	2.9	98.6	142.7	4.8
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	9.6	4.6	2.9	106.4	152.2	5.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1984.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	7.9	3.6	3.5	72.7	86.2	4.4
Newspapers	271	8.6	3.4	3.4	35.5	38.7	5.2
Commercial Printing	275	9.7	4.8	4.7	131.7	161.3	4.9
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	13.2	6.3	5.8	143.3	161.4	6.9
Misc Plastic Products	307	13.0	6.0	5.6	144.8	163.8	7.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	17.1	7.5	6.8	102.6	124.4	9.5
Footwear Except Rubber	314	16.0	6.9	6.3	83.1	102.3	9.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	19.2	7.9	7.5	189.5	213.3	11.3
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	13.9	4.2	4.1	75.2	87.8	9.7
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	7.8	4.0	3.7	64.9	80.0	3.8
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	4.3	2.8	2.5	39.7	44.7	1.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	22.9	9.8	6.4	115.1	232.1	13.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	9.7	4.8	4.6	129.8	135.7	5.0
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	17.6	9.4	9.3	332.1	342.5	8.2
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	17.8	9.4	9.4	351.1	362.2	8.4
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2.4	1.1	0.9	20.2	21.2	1.3
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	8.9	3.1	3.1	28.7	30.5	5.8
Electric Services	491	8.3	2.6	2.6	18.5	19.9	5.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	11.1	4.8	4.6	75.9	82.5	6.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	12.5	6.1	5.8	102.4	107.2	6.4
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	11.5	4.9	4.5	84.3	87.0	6.6
Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts	501	9.6	4.3	3.5	102.3	103.1	5.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	6.6	3.2	3.0	71.8	74.6	3.4
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	13.5	7.3	7.1	121.6	128.7	6.2
Groceries and Related Products	514	15.9	9.5	9.5	181.1	184.5	6.4
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	519	6.3	4.3	4.3	45.3	52.6	2.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	10.6	4.3	4.2	67.1	74.3	6.3
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	15.2	6.6	5.7	72.3	80.7	8.6
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	13.7	5.3	5.1	84.6	90.8	8.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	10.2	4.3	4.2	88.3	97.2	5.9
FOOD STORES	54	15.8	6.6	6.5	156.9	165.8	9.2
Grocery Stores	541	16.4	6.8	6.7	162.7	172.9	9.6
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	11.5	4.7	4.5	56.7	59.1	6.8
New & Used Car Dealers	551	15.2	6.6	6.3	89.9	93.0	8.7
Gasoline Service Stations	554	4.3	1.6	1.0	10.3	10.9	2.6
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	5.8	1.4	1.4	8.0	8.4	4.4
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	5.6	2.0	1.9	18.6	37.1	3.6
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	9.2	3.4	3.2	33.9	38.3	5.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	8.1	3.7	3.7	53.3	65.2	4.3
Drug Stores	591	3.6	2.1	2.1	56.3	62.8	1.4
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	12.3	5.1	5.1	74.4	74.4	7.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	2.0	0.8	0.8	14.3	16.8	1.2
BANKING	60	1.2	0.3	0.3	6.6	7.7	0.9
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	0.9	0.4	0.3	9.3	10.7	0.5
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61	1.6	0.2	0.2	7.1	7.1	1.4
INSURANCE	63	3.4	1.9	1.8	20.1	23.6	1.6
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
REAL ESTATE	65	2.7	0.9	0.9	39.7	43.1	1.7
SERVICES	70-89	8.0	4.0	3.8	64.1	69.8	3.9
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	6.1	2.8	2.6	41.5	42.2	3.3
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	7.6	3.4	3.3	51.6	52.5	4.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	2.3	1.8	1.7	47.2	55.8	0.6
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	7.4	3.8	3.8	50.4	52.4	3.6
Misc. Business Services	739	9.2	3.9	3.9	31.8	32.7	5.3
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	10.4	4.9	4.4	62.1	65.5	5.5
Automotive Repair Shops	753	11.1	5.3	4.8	62.4	65.9	5.8
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	7.7	4.4	4.2	47.3	52.5	3.3
Misc. Amusement & Recreation Services	799	14.3	8.1	7.7	92.7	104.5	6.2
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	10.7	5.9	5.6	104.6	113.2	4.8
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	16.9	10.5	10.3	203.5	218.7	6.4
Hospitals	806	8.6	4.6	4.1	76.4	83.9	4.0
LEGAL SERVICES	81	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	13.4	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	7.9	3.0	2.9	40.5	43.4	4.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	7.1	3.2	2.8	32.4	38.1	3.9
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	1.9	0.6	0.5	12.8	14.2	1.3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	4.0	1.0	1.0	6.8	8.0	2.9

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	0.6	0.3	0.2	6.6	9.8	0.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	0.7	#	#	0.2	0.2	0.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
General Contractors-Residential	152	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	4.4	0.1
Highway & Street Construction	161	0.1	#	#	0.3	0.3	#
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.1	#	#	0.3	0.3	0.1
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2
MANUFACTURING	20-39	1.5	0.8	0.6	15.6	24.8	0.7
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	2.3	1.1	1.0	23.9	28.0	1.2
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	1.2	0.5	0.5	3.6	7.9	0.8
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	5.3	2.5	2.0	32.9	46.5	2.8
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.8	0.3
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.2
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	1.0	0.7	0.6	30.6	44.5	0.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.7	0.4	0.4	10.3	14.8	0.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.9	7.9	-
Misc Wood Products	249	1.7	0.8	0.8	17.0	31.1	0.9
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.2	6.5	0.2
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.1	7.0	0.2
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	0.1	#	#	0.4	0.8	#
Newspapers	271	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	1.3	0.7	0.6	26.4	37.4	0.6
Misc Plastic Products	307	0.9	0.6	0.4	13.2	26.2	0.4

TABLE-3 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1985

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work Workdays	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	4.7	2.6	2.1	47.2	65.2	2.1
Footware Except Rubber	314	4.3	2.5	2.0	44.5	61.5	1.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	3.7	0.3
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	0.8	0.5	0.2	7.6	32.7	0.3
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	1.9	1.1	0.9	35.4	53.0	0.8
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	2.1	1.2	1.0	37.7	61.2	0.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	3.0	1.3	0.6	6.0	26.4	1.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	0.1	#	#	1.6	1.6	0.1
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	#	-	-	-	-	#
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.9	8.0	-
Electric Services	491	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.9	4.2	0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	0.5	#	#	4.9	4.9	0.4
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.5	9.5	-
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.9
Groceries and Related Products	514	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.9
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.6	4.0	0.1
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.8	10.8	#
FOOD STORES	54	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.4	#
Grocery Stores	541	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	3.8	#

TABLE-3 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	INCIDENCE RATES					
		Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	#	-	-	-	-	#
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	-
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	-
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	0.5	0.3	0.3	10.5	13.1	0.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.0	4.0	0.1
BANKING	60	0.4	0.4	0.4	11.3	11.3	-
INSURANCE	63	#	#	#	#	#	#
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5
SERVICES	70-89	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.9	0.2
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	0.2	#	#	#	#	0.1
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	0.2	#	#	#	#	0.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.0	6.4	-
Misc. Business Services	739	#	#	#	1.1	1.1	-
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.3
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	0.1	#	#	0.4	0.4	#
Hospitals	806	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.5	0.5
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.2	27.0	-
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.1
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.5	-
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.6	0.6

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE-4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cs
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	41,171	19,340	17,613	347,546	62,991	410,537	21,817	21
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	591	291	284	6,415	237	6,652	297	23
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	200	118	114	1,218	85	1,303	82	11
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	5,770	2,755	2,690	50,223	3,690	53,913	3,011	20
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	2,456	1,188	1,151	19,237	1,820	21,057	1,267	18
General Contractors-Residential	152	1,199	617	586	10,846	1,399	12,245	582	20
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	1,217	556	551	8,321	408	8,729	660	16
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	916	473	468	8,630	405	9,035	440	19
Highway & Street Construction	161	431	218	218	3,668	134	3,802	213	17
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,398	1,094	1,071	22,356	1,465	23,821	1,304	22
Electrical Work	173	349	164	163	2,766	149	2,915	185	18
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	637	293	284	7,345	276	7,621	344	26
MANUFACTURING	20-39	16,981	8,130	6,859	148,350	46,862	195,212	8,846	24
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,921	837	795	15,050	2,112	17,162	1,084	21
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	481	214	206	3,130	388	3,518	267	16
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	399	167	140	2,041	368	2,409	232	14
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	1,035	462	409	11,388	2,027	13,415	573	29
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	409	201	191	4,634	581	5,215	208	26
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	366	223	188	5,511	1,696	7,207	143	32
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,314	1,908	1,756	35,654	7,274	42,928	1,404	22
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	644	443	427	13,389	993	14,382	200	32
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	1,016	560	527	10,799	1,147	11,946	456	21
Misc Wood Products	249	1,190	640	546	7,686	4,718	12,404	549	19
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,725	839	537	18,112	8,419	26,531	886	62
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	1,467	702	448	16,237	7,388	23,625	765	34

TABLE-4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost days/Lost Workday Cs
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	340	153	151	3,096	591	3,687	187	24
Newspapers	271	170	68	68	702	79	781	102	11
Commercial Printing	275	168	83	81	2,280	512	2,792	85	34
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	520	250	230	6,089	1,050	7,139	268	29
Misc Plastic Products	307	404	188	175	4,566	924	5,490	214	29
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	2,302	1,074	937	15,857	4,201	20,058	1,228	19
Footware Except Rubber	314	1,750	812	718	11,020	3,121	14,141	938	17
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	528	220	211	5,082	691	5,773	308	26
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	613	195	180	3,452	1,575	5,027	418	26
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	967	508	460	9,996	3,273	13,269	459	26
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	421	267	234	5,068	1,867	6,935	154	26
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	2,421	1,039	649	11,334	12,865	24,199	1,381	23
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1,738	851	823	23,247	1,039	24,286	886	29
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	991	523	518	18,570	585	19,155	468	37
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	938	494	490	18,358	582	18,940	444	38
COMMUNICATIONS	48	113	49	42	938	45	983	64	20
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	295	105	104	1,207	63	1,270	190	12
Electric Services	491	236	75	75	524	40	564	161	8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	10,010	4,270	4,087	70,547	6,154	76,701	5,740	18
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	2,851	1,343	1,276	23,644	1,063	24,707	1,508	18
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	1,316	568	520	10,668	307	10,975	748	19
Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts	501	212	96	78	2,261	18	2,279	116	24
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	296	142	133	3,222	122	3,344	154	24
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,535	775	756	12,976	756	13,732	760	18
Groceries and Related Products	514	848	451	451	8,609	158	8,767	397	19
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	519	101	69	69	723	117	840	32	12

TABLE-4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work-days/Lost Workday Cs
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	7,159	2,927	2,811	46,903	5,091	31,994	4,232	18
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	690	295	254	3,235	376	3,611	395	12
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	368	143	137	2,278	167	2,445	225	17
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	690	294	291	6,632	396	7,228	396	25
FOOD STORES	54	1,744	728	721	17,597	968	18,565	1,016	26
Grocery Stores	541	1,574	653	646	15,925	968	16,893	921	26
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,174	483	453	5,763	251	6,014	691	12
New & Used Car Dealers	551	834	357	342	4,901	169	5,070	477	14
Gasoline Service Stations	554	107	41	26	260	14	274	66	7
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	198	51	51	277	14	291	147	6
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	161	57	54	528	526	1,054	104	18
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,542	573	548	5,774	745	6,519	969	11
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	960	446	439	7,097	1,615	8,712	514	20
Drug Stores	591	72	43	42	1,135	131	1,266	29	29
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	281	117	117	1,695	-	1,695	164	14
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	432	193	190	3,535	470	4,005	239	21
BANKING	60	112	50	48	1,232	71	1,303	62	26
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	43	17	15	451	67	518	26	30
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61	23	3	3	104	-	104	20	35
INSURANCE	63	185	100	99	1,076	184	1,260	85	13
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	42	11	11	11	-	11	31	1
REAL ESTATE	65	61	21	21	773	215	988	40	47
SERVICES	70-89	5,649	2,850	2,680	45,221	4,539	49,760	2,798	17
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	331	148	141	2,202	36	2,238	183	15
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	331	148	141	2,202	36	2,238	183	15
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	62	46	43	1,212	215	1,427	16	31

TABLE-4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost days/Lost Workday Cs
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	639	343	338	4,641	197	4,838	296	14
Misc. Business Services	739	337	153	153	1,275	35	1,310	204	9
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	246	115	104	1,454	79	1,533	131	13
Automotive Repair Shops	753	185	88	79	1,038	58	1,096	97	12
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	229	130	125	1,402	153	1,555	99	12
Misc. Amusement & Recreation Services	799	185	105	100	1,199	153	1,352	80	13
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,014	1,627	1,534	28,630	2,369	30,999	1,386	19
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,347	833	817	16,166	1,201	17,367	514	21
Hospitals	806	1,376	711	634	11,589	1,168	12,757	664	18
LEGAL SERVICES	81	39	22	12	221	893	1,114	17	51
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	334	125	121	1,711	122	1,833	209	15
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	423	193	168	2,005	331	2,336	203	12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	31	11	9	249	24	273	20	25
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	201	51	51	361	98	459	150	9

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE-5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Case
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	39,130	18,361	16,813	326,283	52,781	379,064	20,760	21
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	569	290	283	6,410	237	6,647	279	23
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	200	118	114	1,218	85	1,303	82	11
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	5,719	2,736	2,671	50,102	3,557	53,659	2,979	20
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	2,426	1,176	1,139	19,211	1,820	21,031	1,249	18
General Contractors-Residential	152	1,174	605	574	10,820	1,399	12,219	569	20
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	1,213	536	551	8,321	408	8,729	656	16
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	909	470	465	8,567	272	8,839	436	19
Highway & Street Construction	161	429	217	217	3,661	134	3,795	212	17
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	2,384	1,090	1,067	22,324	1,465	23,789	1,294	22
Electrical Work	173	349	164	163	2,766	149	2,915	185	18
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	628	291	282	7,329	276	7,605	337	26
MANUFACTURING	20-39	15,480	7,355	6,261	133,021	37,754	170,775	8,121	23
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,748	755	722	13,251	1,809	15,060	993	20
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	454	204	196	3,052	307	3,359	250	16
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	319	129	110	1,546	163	1,709	190	13
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	993	440	388	11,223	2,002	13,225	553	30
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	398	195	185	4,589	581	5,170	203	27
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	331	200	167	4,472	1,222	5,694	131	28
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	3,225	1,861	1,710	34,372	6,714	41,086	1,362	22
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	241	644	443	427	13,389	993	14,382	200	32
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	1,009	553	520	10,523	1,147	11,670	456	21
Misc Wood Products	249	1,123	607	514	7,009	4,158	11,167	515	18
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	1,669	817	519	17,539	7,833	25,372	852	31
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	1,421	686	436	15,779	6,802	22,581	735	33

TABLE-5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	336	131	149	3,081	574	3,655	185	24
Newspapers	271	1,166	66	66	687	62	749	100	11
Commercial Printing	275	168	83	81	2,280	512	2,792	85	34
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	473	225	208	5,143	652	5,795	246	26
Misc Plastic Products	307	377	172	162	4,184	549	4,733	203	28
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1,804	797	715	10,859	2,300	13,159	1,007	17
Footware Except Rubber	314	1,379	600	543	7,177	1,653	8,830	779	15
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	510	209	200	5,041	633	5,674	301	27
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	581	176	170	3,135	528	3,663	405	21
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	775	400	369	6,470	1,508	7,978	375	20
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	284	186	167	2,600	325	2,925	98	16
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	2,142	913	595	10,775	10,953	21,728	1,229	24
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	1,723	845	817	22,965	1,035	24,000	877	28
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	984	523	518	18,570	585	19,155	461	37
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	931	494	490	18,358	582	18,940	437	38
COMMUNICATIONS	48	111	49	42	938	45	983	62	20
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	292	102	101	947	59	1,006	190	10
Electric Services	491	234	73	73	521	40	561	161	8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	9,797	4,205	4,022	67,091	5,856	72,947	5,592	17
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	2,745	1,335	1,268	22,561	1,063	23,624	1,410	18
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	1,308	560	512	9,585	307	9,892	748	18
Motor Vehicles and Automotive Parts	501	212	96	78	2,261	18	2,279	116	24
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	296	142	133	3,222	122	3,344	154	24
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,437	775	756	12,976	756	13,732	662	18
Groceries and Related Products	514	756	451	451	8,609	158	8,767	305	19
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	519	101	69	69	723	117	840	32	12

TABLE-5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	7,052	2,870	2,754	44,530	4,793	49,323	4,182	17
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	680	295	254	3,235	376	3,611	385	12
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	521	368	143	137	2,278	167	2,445	225	17
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	682	287	284	5,910	596	6,506	395	29
FOOD STORES	54	1,736	722	715	17,229	968	18,197	1,014	25
Grocery Stores	541	1,566	647	640	15,557	968	16,525	919	26
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,171	483	453	5,763	251	6,014	688	12
New & Used Car Dealers	551	831	357	342	4,901	169	5,070	474	14
Gasoline Service Stations	554	107	41	26	260	14	274	66	7
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	193	46	46	266	14	280	147	6
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING STORES	57	158	57	54	528	526	1,054	101	18
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	1,532	563	538	5,668	738	6,406	969	11
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	900	417	410	5,931	1,324	7,255	483	17
Drug Stores	591	72	43	42	1,135	131	1,266	29	29
Fuel & Ice Dealers	598	281	117	117	1,695	-	1,695	164	14
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	390	163	160	2,757	470	3,227	227	20
BANKING	60	83	21	19	455	71	526	62	25
Commercial & Stock Savings Banks	602	43	17	15	451	67	518	26	30
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61	23	3	3	104	-	104	20	35
INSURANCE	63	183	99	98	1,075	184	1,259	84	13
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	31	11	11	11	-	11	20	1
REAL ESTATE	65	61	21	21	773	215	988	40	47
SERVICES	70-89	5,452	2,767	2,599	43,929	3,872	47,801	2,685	17
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	323	147	140	2,201	36	2,237	176	15
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	323	147	140	2,201	36	2,237	176	15
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	58	44	41	1,167	215	1,382	14	31

TABLE-5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, State of Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Work- days/Lost Workday Cs
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	609	313	309	4,145	164	4,309	296	14
Misc. Business Services	739	356	152	152	1,231	35	1,266	204	8
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	243	115	104	1,454	79	1,533	128	13
Automotive Repair Shops	753	185	88	79	1,038	58	1,096	97	12
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	229	130	125	1,402	153	1,555	99	12
Misc. Amusement & Recreation Services	799	185	105	100	1,199	153	1,352	80	13
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	2,918	1,604	1,512	28,417	2,331	30,748	1,314	19
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	1,341	830	814	16,137	1,201	17,338	511	21
Hospitals	806	1,286	691	615	11,405	1,130	12,535	595	18
LEGAL SERVICES	81	29	12	2	22	347	369	17	31
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	334	125	121	1,711	122	1,833	209	15
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	413	188	163	1,876	331	2,207	225	12
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	29	9	7	198	21	219	20	24
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	171	45	45	294	51	345	126	8

See Footnotes at the end of Table 7.

TABLE-6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1986.

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Workday Cs
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	2,041	979	800	21,263	10,210	31,473	1,037	32
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING	01-09	22	1	1	5	-	5	18	5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	51	19	19	121	133	254	32	13
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	30	12	12	26	-	26	18	2
General Contractors-Residential	152	25	12	12	26	-	26	13	2
General Contractors-Nonresidential	154	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	7	3	3	63	133	196	4	65
Highway & Street Construction	161	2	1	1	7	-	7	1	7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	14	4	4	32	-	32	10	8
Misc Special Trade Contractors	179	9	2	2	16	-	16	7	8
MANUFACTURING	20-39	1,501	775	598	15,329	9,108	24,437	725	32
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	173	82	73	1,799	303	2,102	91	26
Canned & Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	203	27	10	10	78	81	159	17	16
Misc Food & Kindred Products	209	80	38	30	495	205	700	42	18
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	22	42	22	21	165	25	190	20	9
Broad Woven Fabric Mills	223	11	6	6	45	-	45	5	8
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	23	35	23	21	1,039	474	1,513	12	66
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	24	89	47	46	1,282	560	1,842	42	39
Sawmills & Planing Mills	242	7	7	7	276	-	276	-	39
Misc Wood Products	249	67	33	32	677	560	1,237	34	37
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	56	22	18	573	586	1,159	34	53
Paper Mills Except Building Paper	262	46	16	12	458	586	1,044	30	65
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27	4	2	2	15	17	32	2	16
Newspapers	271	4	2	2	15	17	32	2	16
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	47	25	22	946	398	1,344	22	54
Misc Plastic Products	307	27	16	13	382	375	757	11	47

TABLE-6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average days/Lost Workday Cs
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	498	277	222	4,998	1,901	6,899	221	25
Footware Except Rubber	314	371	212	175	3,843	1,468	5,311	159	25
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	18	11	11	41	58	99	7	9
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	35	32	19	10	317	1,047	1,364	13	72
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	36	192	108	91	3,526	1,765	5,291	84	49
Electronic Components & Accessories	367	137	81	67	2,468	1,542	4,010	56	50
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	279	126	54	559	1,912	2,471	152	20
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	15	6	6	282	4	286	9	48
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	42	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Trucking Local & Long Distance	421	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
COMMUNICATIONS	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
ELECTRIC GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	49	3	3	3	260	4	264	-	88
Electric Services	491	2	2	2	3	-	3	-	2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES	50-59	213	65	65	3,456	298	3,754	148	58
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	106	8	8	1,083	-	1,083	98	135
WHOLESALE TRADE- DURABLE GOODS	50	8	8	8	1,083	-	1,083	-	135
WHOLESALE TRADE- NONDURABLE GOODS	51	98	-	-	-	-	-	98	-
Groceries and Related Products	514	92	-	-	-	-	-	92	-
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	107	57	57	2,373	298	2,671	50	47
BUILDING HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	52	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	8	7	7	722	-	722	1	103

TABLE-6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1986

INDUSTRY	SIC	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Actv	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays/Lost Workday Cs
FOOD STORES	54	8	6	6	368	-	368	2	61
Grocery Stores	541	8	6	6	368	-	368	2	61
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
New & Used Car Dealers	551	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	56	5	5	5	11	-	-	11	2
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHING	57	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	58	10	10	10	106	7	113	-	11
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	59	60	29	29	1,166	291	1,457	31	50
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	60-67	42	30	30	778	-	778	12	26
BANKING	60	29	29	29	777	-	777	-	27
INSURANCE	63	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS & SERVICE	64	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
SERVICES	70-89	197	83	81	1,292	667	1,959	113	24
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	8	1	1	1	-	1	7	1
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	701	8	1	1	1	-	1	7	1
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	4	2	2	45	-	45	2	23
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	30	30	29	496	33	529	-	18
Misc. Business Services	739	1	1	1	44	-	44	-	44
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	75	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80	96	23	22	213	38	251	72	11
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805	6	3	3	29	-	29	3	10
Hospitals	806	90	20	19	184	38	222	69	11
LEGAL SERVICES	81	10	10	10	199	546	745	-	75
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	10	5	5	129	-	129	5	26
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	2	2	2	51	3	54	-	27
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	30	6	6	67	47	114	24	19

See footnotes at the end of Table-7

TABLE 7

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses, by Category of Illness, Maine, 1986

Category of Illness	Recordable Illnesses
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	1057
Occupational skin diseases & disorders	433
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	110
Disorders due to physical agents	143
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	55
Dust diseases of the lung	18
All other occupational illnesses	225
TOTAL ALL ILLNESSES	2041

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-7;

1. Industry Division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.
2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition.
3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = (N \times 200,000) / EH$$

Where N = number of injuries, illnesses, total cases, or lost workdays. 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers, working 40 hours per week and 50 weeks per year; EH = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases include fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. However, because of rounding, the sum of the rates (and the sum of the numbers) for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. Similarly, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

Note: DASHES indicate no data reported. ASTERISKS (*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases/workdays less than 0.5 per 100 workers; in Tables 4, 5, and 6 asterisks (*) indicate numbers of cases/workdays less than 5.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 10) and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services for construction on mining sites are also included.

APPENDIX A: SCOPE OF THE SURVEY & TECHNICAL NOTES

SCOPE OF THE 1986 OSH SURVEY

The 1986 OSH Injuries and Illnesses Survey relates to the following Industry Divisions in the State of Maine: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (SIC 01-09); Mining (SIC 10-14); Contract Construction (SIC 15-17); Manufacturing (SIC 20-39); Transportation & Public Utilities (SIC 40-49); Wholesale Trade (SIC 50-51); Retail Trade (SIC 52-59); Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (SIC 60-67); and Services (SIC 70-89), except Private Households (SIC 88). In addition, information was received from Federal sources on the injuries and illnesses at Maine's 109 railroad and mining establishments, which are surveyed separately.

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in these industries are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers, domestic employers, and federal/state/local government units. Also excluded for the 1986 OSH Survey were small employers in certain low-hazard industries, in an attempt to reduce the reporting burden for those employers.

Survey questionnaires were initially mailed to 3,633 sample units. A relatively small proportion (420 or 11 percent) of these were later excluded because they were no longer in operation, were found not to be within the scope of the survey, were included in the report that was completed for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same establishment, or were not deliverable by the Postal Service because of an inadequate address. Original and follow-up mailings and/or telephone calls resulted in 3,034 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,213 for a 94 percent usable response rate.

ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. Each of the sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for nonresponse. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section 111 (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit making more than one product

or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the respondent as the most important product or activity.

STANDARD INDUSTRY MIX

Because rates among industries vary greatly, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could draw the wrong conclusion that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates (such as Maine) has a poor overall safety record when compared with the national rate or with rates from other states.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM), and the formula is shown below:

$$\frac{\sum (X_i * Y_i)}{(\sum X_i) - X_0}$$

X_i = national employment for the i^{th} industry
 Y_i = unadjusted incidence rate for the i^{th} industry
 X_0 = employment for industries absent from the state

By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries, as was done for Maine in Section IX. Remaining differences are then clearly due to other factors, which at present are undetermined.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Occupational
Safety and Health Administration

1986 OSHA No. 200-S
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1986)

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-596. FAILURE TO REPORT
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

O.M.B. NO. 1220-0045
Approval expires 6/30/87

I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1986 Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1986 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees: full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation. (Round to the nearest whole number.) 	II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1986 Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1986 by all employees covered by this report. DO NOT include any non-worktime even though paid sick leave, etc. If employees worked low hours in 1986 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.) 	III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1986 A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report. <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services	B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1985 annual value of production, sales or receipts. 	C. If this report includes any establishment(s) which perform services for other units of your company, indicate the primary type of service or support provided. (Check as many as apply.) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Central administration <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Research, development and testing <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Storage (warehouse) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (specify)	IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION If the establishment(s) covered by this report had either a Federal or State OSHA compliance inspection during calendar year 1986, please enter the name of the month in which the first inspection occurred. 	V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1986? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VII) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII)	<p>Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses.</p> <p>PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies.</p> <p>Complete and return ONLY THIS FORM within 3 weeks</p>
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VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1986)

- Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1986 OSHA No. 200.
- Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1986.
- Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13).
- Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.

SIC Sch. No. Ck. Suf.
EDIT

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES

Injuries with Lost Workdays				Injuries Without Lost Workdays*				Type of Illness: Enter the number of checks from the appropriate OSHA columns in the log. No. 200							Illnesses with Lost Workdays				Illnesses Without Lost Workdays*												
Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Injury cases with days away from work	Total Days away from work	Total Days of restricted work activity	Injury cases with days away from work	Total Days away from work	Total Days of restricted work activity	Number of checks in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (1)	Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (2)	Number of checks in col. 3 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (3)	Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (4)	Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (5)	Number of checks in col. 6 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (6)	Occupational skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses	Number of deaths in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (8)	Illness cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Illness cases with days away from work	Days away from work	Days of restricted work activity	Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (9)	Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (10)	Sum of days in col. 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (11)	Sum of days in col. 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (12)	Number of checks in col. 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (13)		

★ WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS—CASES (WITH NO DAYS LOST) RESULTING IN EITHER: DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION, TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB OR MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID.

VII. REPORT PREPARED BY (please print or type)

NAME
 TITLE
 SIGNATURE
 AREA CODE AND PHONE
 DATE

COMMENTS

RETURN TO:

State of Maine
Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
State House Station 45
Augusta, Maine 04333
Telephone Number 207-289-4315

Complete this report for the establishment(s) covered by the description below:

SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS

Title 29, Part 1904, 20-22 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that: each employer shall return the completed survey form, OSHA No. 200-S, within 3 weeks of receipt in accordance with the instructions shown below.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM
1987 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1986)**

Change of Ownership—When there has been a change of ownership during the report period, only the records of the current owner are to be entered in the report. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), and include the date of the ownership change and the time period this report covers.

Partial-Year Reporting—For any establishment(s) which was not in existence for the entire report year, the report should cover the portion of the period during which the establishment(s) was in existence. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), including the time period this report covers.

ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

This report should include only those establishments located in, or identified by, the Report Location and Identification designation which appears above your mailing address. This designation may be a geographical area, usually a country or city, or it could be a brief description of your operation within a geographical area. If you have any questions concerning the coverage of this report, please contact the agency identified on the OSHA No. 200-S report form.

DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT

An **ESTABLISHMENT** is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theatre, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.)

For firms engaged in activities such as construction, transportation, communication, or electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, reports should cover the place to which employees normally report each day.

Reports for personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., should cover the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.

SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1986

Enter in Section I the **average** (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1986 in the establishment(s) included in this report. If more than one establishment is included in this report, add together the annual average employment for each establishment and enter the sum. Include all classes of employees — seasonal, temporary, administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operators and related workers.

Annual Average employment should be computed by summing the employment from all pay periods during 1986 and then dividing that sum by the total number of such pay periods throughout the entire year, including periods with no employment. For example, if you had the following monthly employment: Jan.-10; Feb.-10; Mar.-10; Apr.-5; May-5; June-5; July-5; Aug.-0; Sept.-0; Oct.-0; Nov.-5; Dec.-5—you would sum the number of employees for each monthly pay period (in this case, 60) and then divide that total by 12 (the number of pay periods during the year) to derive an annual average employment of 5.

SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1986

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1986. Be sure to include **ONLY** time on duty. **DO NOT** include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records wherever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$ hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1986

In order to verify the nature of business code, we must have information about the specific economic activity carried on by the establishment(s) included in your report during calendar 1986.

Complete Parts A, B and C as indicated in Section III on the OSHA No. 200-S form. Complete Part C **only** if supporting services are provided to other establishments of your company. Leave Part C blank if a) supporting services are not the primary function of any establishment(s) included in this report or b) supporting services are provided but only on a **contract or fee basis** for the general public or for other business firms.

NOTE: If more than one establishment is included, information in Section III should reflect the combined activities of all such establishments. One code will be assigned which best indicates the nature of business of the group of establishments as a whole.

SECTION IV. MONTH OF OSHA INSPECTION

Enter the name of the first month in 1986 during which your establishment(s) had an OSHA compliance inspection. Include inspections under the Federal or State equivalents of the Occupational Safety and Health Act by Federal or State inspectors and other inspections which may result in penalties for violations of safety and health standards. Do not include inspections limited to elevators, boilers, fire safety or those which are consultative in nature.

SECTION V. RECORDABLE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES

Check the appropriate box. If you checked "Yes", complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No", complete only Section VII.

SECTION VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY

This section can be completed easily by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1986 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1986.

If there were recordable injuries or illnesses during the year, please review your OSHA No. 200 form for each establishment to be included in this report to make sure that all entries are correct and complete before completing Section VI. Each recordable case should be included on the "Log" in only one of the six main categories of injuries or illnesses:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. INJURY-related deaths (Log column 1) | 4. ILLNESS-related deaths (Log column 8) |
| 2. INJURIES with lost workdays (Log column 2) | 5. ILLNESSES with lost workdays (Log column 9) |
| 3. INJURIES without lost workdays (Log column 6) | 6. ILLNESSES without lost workdays (Log column 13) |

Also review each case to ensure that the appropriate entries have been made for the other columns if applicable. For example, if the case is an Injury with Lost Workdays, be sure that the check for an injury involving days away from work (Log column 3) is entered if necessary. Also verify that the correct number of days away from work (Log column 4) and/or days of restricted work activity (Log column 5) are recorded. A similar review should be made for a case which is an illness with Lost Workdays (including Log columns 10, 11 and 12). Please remember that if your employees' loss of workdays is still continuing at the time the annual summary for the year is completed, you should estimate the number of future workdays they will lose and add this estimate to the actual workdays already lost. Each partial day away from work, other than the day of occurrence of the injury or onset of illness, should be entered as one full restricted work day.

Also, for each case which is an illness, make sure that the appropriate column indicating Type of Illness (Log columns 7a-7g) is checked.

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns 1 through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form.

If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (8), please include in the "comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

FIRST AID

Finally, please remember that all injuries which, in your judgement, required only First Aid Treatment even when administered by a doctor or nurse, should not be included in this report. First Aid Treatment is defined as one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

Please complete all parts including your area code and telephone number. Then return the OSHA No. 200-S form in the pre-addressed envelope. **KEEP** your file copy.

Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

General concepts of recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work related if it results from an event of exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of: (1) The employer's premises, and (2) other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. *When an employee is off the employer's premises, work relationship must be established; when on the premises, this relationship is presumed.* The employer's premises encompass the total establishment. This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.

3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.

4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment or involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

Analysis of injuries

Recordable and nonrecordable injuries. Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided; i.e., if the injury was such that *medical treatment* was provided or should have been provided, it is recordable; if only first aid was required, it is not recordable. *However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability.* Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

Medical treatment. The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable if the injury is work related:

- Treatment of **INFECTION**
- Application of **ANTISEPTICS** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Treatment of **SECOND OR THIRD DEGREE BURN(S)**
- Application of **SUTURES** (stitches)
- Application of **BUTTERFLY ADHESIVE DRESSING(S)** or **STERI STRIPS(S)** in lieu of sutures
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES EMBEDDED IN EYE**
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES FROM WOUND**; if procedure is **COMPLICATED** because of depth of embedment, size, or location

- Use of **PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS** (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)
- Use of hot or cold **SOAKING THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Application of hot or cold **COMPRESS(ES)** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- **CUTTING AWAY DEAD SKIN** (surgical debridement)
- Application of **HEAT THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- Use of **WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY** during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- **POSITIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS** (fractures, broken bones, etc.)
- **ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL** or equivalent medical facility **FOR TREATMENT.**

First aid treatment. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment (e.g., one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries) and should not be recorded if the work-related injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- Application of **ANTISEPTICS** during first visit to medical personnel
- Treatment of **FIRST DEGREE BURN(S)**
- Application of **BANDAGE(S)** during any visit to medical personnel
- Use of **ELASTIC BANDAGE(S)** during first visit to medical personnel
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES NOT EMBEDDED IN EYE** if only irrigation is required
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES FROM WOUND**; if procedure is **UNCOMPLICATED**, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique
- Use of **NONPRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS** AND administration of **single dose of PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION** on first visit for minor injury or discomfort
- **SOAKING THERAPY** on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by **SOAKING**
- Application of hot or cold **COMPRESS(ES)** during first visit to medical personnel
- Application of **OINTMENTS** to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking
- Application of **HEAT THERAPY** during first visit to medical personnel
- Use of **WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY** during first visit to medical personnel
- **NEGATIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS**
- **OBSERVATION** of injury during visit to medical personnel.

The following procedure, by itself, is not considered medical treatment:

- Administration of **TETANUS SHOT(S)** or **BOOSTER(S)**. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries; consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

Reminder: Work-related injuries requiring only first aid treatment and that do not involve any of the conditions in item 4 above, are not recordable.

APPENDIX D: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES FOR SELECTED STATES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1985

Table D-1: Sequenced Alphabetically by Name.

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
Alabama	8.4	3.7	59.1
Alaska	10.7	4.9	81.0
American Soma	3.6	2.6	55.1
Arizona	9.2	4.0	63.7
Arkansas	8.0	3.6	58.8
California	9.1	4.4	68.0
Connecticut	8.3	4.0	67.9
Delaware	5.6	2.6	39.5
Florida	8.8	3.9	60.8
Guam	3.6	2.5	34.7
Hawaii	9.6	5.1	74.9
Indiana	7.7	3.4	52.0
Iowa	8.2	3.6	60.3
Kansas	7.7	3.4	60.9
Kentucky	8.3	4.2	70.9
Louisiana	7.3	3.4	55.0
MAINE	12.5	6.2	136.6
Maryland	7.9	4.1	60.2
Michigan	8.0	3.8	71.2
Minnesota	7.6	3.4	60.3
Mississippi	7.8	3.5	56.8
Missouri	7.9	3.4	55.3
Montana	8.0	3.3	73.9
Nebraska	7.9	3.2	52.8
Nevada	8.5	4.2	64.1
New Mexico	8.4	4.2	97.9
North Carolina	7.4	3.0	44.2
Oklahoma	9.5	4.2	79.0
Oregon	10.5	5.5	115.9
Puerto Rico	3.8	3.2	81.5
Rhode Island	8.9	4.6	104.2
South Carolina	7.1	2.8	46.0
Tennessee	8.2	3.5	53.3
UNITED STATES	7.9	3.6	64.9
Utah	8.7	4.0	56.4
Vermont	8.9	4.3	65.2
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.8	35.7
Virginia	7.3	3.4	52.6
Washington	9.4	4.3	66.7
West Virginia	7.2	3.8	70.5
Wyoming	7.4	3.3	88.5

Table D-2: Sequenced by Total Case Incidence Rate.

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
MAINE	12.5	6.2	136.6
Alaska	10.7	4.9	81.0
Oregon	10.5	5.5	115.9
Hawaii	9.6	5.1	74.9
Oklahoma	9.5	4.2	79.0
Washington	9.4	4.3	66.7
Arizona	9.2	4.0	63.7
California	9.1	4.4	68.0
Rhode Island	8.9	4.6	104.2
Vermont	8.9	4.3	65.2
Florida	8.8	3.9	60.8
Utah	8.7	4.0	56.4
Nevada	8.5	4.2	64.1
Alabama	8.4	3.7	59.1
New Mexico	8.4	4.2	97.9
Connecticut	8.3	4.0	67.9
Kentucky	8.3	4.2	70.9
Iowa	8.2	3.6	60.3
Tennessee	8.2	3.5	53.3
Arkansas	8.0	3.6	58.8
Michigan	8.0	3.8	71.2
Montana	8.0	3.3	73.9
Maryland	7.9	4.1	60.2
Missouri	7.9	3.4	55.3
Nebraska	7.9	3.2	52.8
UNITED STATES	7.9	3.6	64.9
Mississippi	7.8	3.5	56.8
Indiana	7.7	3.4	52.0
Kansas	7.7	3.4	60.9
Minnesota	7.6	3.4	60.3
North Carolina	7.4	3.0	44.2
Wyoming	7.4	3.3	88.5
Louisiana	7.3	3.4	55.0
Virginia	7.3	3.4	52.6
West Virginia	7.2	3.8	70.5
South Carolina	7.1	2.8	46.0
Delaware	5.6	2.6	39.5
Puerto Rico	3.8	3.2	81.5
American Soma	3.6	2.6	55.1
Guam	3.6	2.5	34.7
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.8	35.7

Source: 1985 OSH Survey

APPENDIX D: TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATES FOR SELECTED STATES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1985
(continued)

Table D-3: Sequenced by Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate.

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
MAINE	12.5	6.2	136.6
Oregon	10.5	5.5	115.9
Hawaii	9.6	5.1	74.9
Alaska	10.7	4.9	81.0
Rhode Island	8.9	4.6	104.2
California	9.1	4.4	68.0
Washington	9.4	4.3	66.7
Vermont	8.9	4.3	65.2
New Mexico	8.4	4.2	97.9
Oklahoma	9.5	4.2	79.0
Kentucky	8.3	4.2	70.9
Nevada	8.5	4.2	64.1
Maryland	7.9	4.1	60.2
Connecticut	8.3	4.0	67.9
Arizona	9.2	4.0	63.7
Utah	8.7	4.0	56.4
Florida	8.8	3.9	60.8
Michigan	8.0	3.8	71.2
West Virginia	7.2	3.8	70.5
Alabama	8.4	3.7	59.1
UNITED STATES	7.9	3.6	64.9
Iowa	8.2	3.6	60.3
Arkansas	8.0	3.6	58.8
Mississippi	7.8	3.5	56.8
Tennessee	8.2	3.5	53.3
Louisiana	7.3	3.4	85.0
Kansas	7.7	3.4	60.9
Minnesota	7.6	3.4	60.3
Missouri	7.9	3.4	55.3
Virginia	7.3	3.4	52.6
Indiana	7.7	3.4	52.0
Wyoming	7.4	3.3	88.5
Montana	8.0	3.3	73.9
Puerto Rico	3.8	3.2	81.5
Nebraska	7.9	3.2	52.8
North Carolina	7.4	3.0	44.2
South Carolina	7.1	2.8	46.0
American Samoa	3.6	2.6	55.1
Delaware	5.6	2.6	39.5
Guam	3.6	2.5	34.7
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.8	35.7

Table D-4: Sequenced by Incidence Rate of Lost Workdays.

STATE	Total Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Total Lost Workdays
MAINE	12.5	6.2	136.6
Oregon	10.5	5.5	115.9
Rhode Island	8.9	4.6	104.2
New Mexico	8.4	4.2	97.9
Wyoming	7.4	3.3	88.5
Louisiana	7.3	3.4	85.0
Puerto Rico	3.8	3.2	81.5
Alaska	10.7	4.9	81.0
Oklahoma	9.5	4.2	79.0
Hawaii	9.6	5.1	74.9
Montana	8.0	3.3	73.9
Michigan	8.0	3.8	71.2
Kentucky	8.3	4.2	70.9
West Virginia	7.2	3.8	70.5
California	9.1	4.4	68.0
Connecticut	8.3	4.0	67.9
Washington	9.4	4.3	66.7
Vermont	8.9	4.3	65.2
UNITED STATES	7.9	3.6	64.9
Nevada	8.5	4.2	64.1
Arizona	9.2	4.0	63.7
Kansas	7.7	3.4	60.9
Florida	8.8	3.9	60.8
Iowa	8.2	3.6	60.3
Minnesota	7.6	3.4	60.3
Maryland	7.9	4.1	60.2
Alabama	8.4	3.7	59.1
Arkansas	8.0	3.6	58.8
Mississippi	7.8	3.5	56.8
Utah	8.7	4.0	56.4
Missouri	7.9	3.4	55.3
American Samoa	3.6	2.6	55.1
Tennessee	8.2	3.5	53.3
Nebraska	7.9	3.2	52.8
Virginia	7.3	3.4	52.6
Indiana	7.7	3.4	52.0
South Carolina	7.1	2.8	46.0
North Carolina	7.4	3.0	44.2
Delaware	5.6	2.6	39.5
Virgin Islands	2.4	1.8	35.7
Guam	3.6	2.5	34.7

Source: 1985 OSH Survey

APPENDIX E: COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL ESTABLISHMENT

Occupational injury and illness incidence rates may be calculated for an individual establishment by using the same formula used to compute industry-wide incidence rates from the Annual Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey. The establishment's experience may then be compared with the overall rates for other units in the same industry in Maine or elsewhere in the United States.

The formula for computing a total case incidence rate is:

$$\frac{\text{NUMBER OF INJURIES AND ILLNESSES X 200,000}}{\text{TOTAL EMPLOYEE HOURS WORKED}}$$

This incidence rate represents the number of total recordable cases (the sum of fatalities, lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays) occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure (the equivalent of 100 employees working an average of 2,000 hours per year, 40 hours weekly for 50 weeks annually).

The correct totals are most easily obtained by referring to your file copy of the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey form (OSHA No. 200-S). If your company was not selected to be surveyed in 1986, refer to Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 200).

For the NUMBER OF RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES, see Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S.

For TOTAL EMPLOYEE HOURS WORKED, see Section II of the OSHA No. 200-S.

Incidence rates may be computed separately for injuries, illnesses, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, or the number of lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the formula given above with the appropriate total from the OSHA No. 200-S for the measure for which the rate is being computed.

APPENDIX F: RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

All estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Errors of response and reporting are minimized through comprehensive edit procedures and follow up contact with employers. Errors of sampling variability are minimized through the use of randomized stratified sampling techniques. The relative standard error is a measure of the sampling variability.

When applied to the survey estimates, the sampling error serves to define the confidence intervals. The relative standard error, along with the characteristics estimated value, defines the confidence interval that would include complete coverage (census) value. The chances are 2 out of 3 that the estimates produced would have been in the range of 1 standard error below to 1 standard error above the estimated value, the chances are 19 out of 20 that the estimate would have been in the range of 2 standard errors above and below the estimated value. The chances are 997 out of 1,000 (99.7 percent) that a complete census would produce a value in the range of 3 standard errors above and below the estimated value.

The relative standard error for Maine's private sector are shown in Text Table F1. The total case incidence rate of 12.9 cases per 100 full-time workers has a relative standard error of 1.2 percent. This information means that the chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would produce a total case incidence rate in the range of 12.7 to 13.1. The chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete census would produce a total case rate of between 12.6 and 13.2, and the chances are 997 out of 1,000 that a complete census would produce a rate between 12.4 and 13.4. These confidence intervals can be calculated for other estimated values by using the above mentioned methodology.

Text Table F1: Relative Standard Error, Total Injuries and Illnesses, by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1986.

Industry (SIC)	Relative Standard Error (Percentage)			
	Total Case Rate	Lost Workday Case Rate	Nonfatal Case w/o Lost Workday	Total Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.1
Agriculture (01-09)	7.0	7.1	7.7	22.5
Construction (15-17)	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.8
Manufacturing (20-39)	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.3
Transportation (40-49)	3.8	4.5	5.2	9.9
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.0	6.4	6.3	9.1
Retail Trade (52-59)	3.3	4.4	4.1	7.3
Finance (60-67)	13.9	25.3	15.9	21.1
Services (70-89)	5.1	6.8	6.5	9.1

APPENDIX G: MAINE'S ON-SITE JOB SAFETY & HEALTH CONSULTATION PROGRAM

...provides you with a cost-free safety and health inspection without penalty provisions and a confidential written report.

...provides a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.

...provides you with equipment and laboratory assistance to measure potential safety and health problems.

...provides safety and health alternative correction action to assist in complying with OSHA citations.

...provides safety and health inspections of only those areas in your establishment specified by you.

The Maine Job Safety and Health Consultation Program began in 1978 to help employers, primarily small employers, maintain a safe workplace by understanding and complying with OSHA regulations. This program is a cost-free and penalty-free one, conducted under a contract between the Maine and the U.S. Departments of Labor.

The consultant will first meet with you to explain the procedures and to update you on OSHA activities. Then, the consultant will inspect your workplace and will note any violations of rules and potential hazards. You are encouraged, but not required, to have worker representatives participate.

When the inspection is completed, the consultant will review the findings with you, including how the standards apply to the workplace, which OSHA rules you may be violating, and ways to correct the deficiencies. The consultant also can help you interpret the standards and inform you of other available resources; or the consultant may aid you in correcting safety and health problems.

Later, you will receive a written technical report covering the information given you during the visit, including the specific rules which apply and ways to correct violations.

If you would like more information on this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standard's Safety Division at 289-2591, or write to Station 82, Augusta ME 04333.

APPENDIX H: GLOSSARY

Average lost workdays per lost workday case: The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Days away from work: The number of days (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

Days of restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Employment-size Group: Establishments with a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

First-aid treatment: A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care. (See Appendix C.)

Incidence rate: The number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. (See Section II and Appendix E.)

Industry Division - see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group - see Standard Industrial Classification

Lost workdays: The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity (see above). The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

Medical treatment: Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters and so forth) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. (See Appendix C.)

APPENDIX H (Continued)

Occupational fatality: Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

(7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders, for example: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne, chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses), for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials), for example: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

(7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, xrays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma for example: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

(7g) All other occupational illnesses for example: anthrax; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis; etc.

APPENDIX H (Continued)

Occupational injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Publishable industry level: An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to hazard the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) NONFATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Report form: The OSHA No. 200-S survey questionnaire used as the data collection vehicle for the OSH Survey. (See Appendix B.)

SIC - see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC's 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

APPENDIX I: COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this material will help us make improvements. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will be filled subject to availability. (See Appendix I.) Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau Director at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title:

How suitable is this material for your own requirements?

Very suitable

Suitable

Not suitable

What information not presently covered should be included?

What information presently covered should be excluded?

Additional comments:

Please return this page to: Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research and Statistics Div.
State House Station #45
Augusta, Me 04333

If you wish a reply, please include your name and mailing address.

APPENDIX J: ORDER FORM

The following items are available without charge from:

Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division
State House Station 45
Augusta, Me 04333

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS (contact this office for latest year available):

- ☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine.
- ☐ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses, Maine.
- ☐ Census of Maine Manufactures.
- ☐ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations.
- ☐ Maine Construction Wage Rates.
- ☐ Labor Relations in Maine.

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

- ☐ Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 101.
- ☐ Log & Summary of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, OSHA No. 200.
- ☐ Poster: Safety and Health Protection on the Job
- ☐ Recordkeeping Requirements Guidelines
- ☐ A Brief Guide to Recordkeeping Requirements

CONSULTATION PROGRAM:

Booklet: Maine's On-Site Safety & Health Consultation Program
Please contact me concerning an on-site safety & health consultation. My phone number is: